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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Pleasureland.

Little lass, pressing onward, inform me I pray,
Where spread the savannas of Pleasureland—say?
Please pause 'mong the flowers—cease singing awhile,
And tell me where the spirit may bask in joy's smile.
"Ah, Pleasureland spreads in the gloaming ahead,
Where the skies of the Future, cerulean, spread,
And the sunsmiles are Godsmiles, and starbeams are dreams
Of the angels who fly 'bove the murmuring streams."
Worn woman, whose eyes seem with tears sadly filled,
You are aged and wise—have your hopes been fulfilled?
Now answer, as onward you're journeying along—
Where is Pleasureland, filled with its visions and song?
"Ah, world-wise and weary and ready to die,
I'm weeping, for round me but blighted hopes lie;
Far behind me the long-for savannas I see—
There in beauty the regions of Pleasureland be!"
—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

CADDIE'S SUITORS.

"A valentine fer ye, Cad, sure's you're a foot high!"

Farmer Benbow came bustling into the kitchen with a market-basket full of brown paper packages on his arm, an agricultural paper sticking out of his pocket and a huge, square white envelope in his hand, directed to "Miss Caddie Benbow" in sprawling, rather awkward writing.

An innocent-looking maid of eighteen years of age came out of the pantry, with very pink cheeks, and received the document in a little flutter; but her face fell as she noted the handwriting.

"That's from Jud Pitcher—it's his writing," she said, with a tone of disappointment in her voice.

"An' you needn't to snurl up your nose of 'tis, young lady," returned her father, with emphasis. "You ort to be proud to hev him send you a valentine—a feller like Jud, that's got lots of good land j'inin' our'n, to say nothin' of mules an'sich. Now open it, an' don't be a-stannin' still there a-studyin' about that there Jim Page that's allus a-hangin' round ye."

"Yes, open it, honey," said good Mrs. Benbow, bustling from her churning, while Miss Sue Benbow, the elder daughter, and Mrs. John Benbow, the daughter-in-law, also crowded up to see Caddie's "Valentine."

With fluttering fingers, the young lady opened the envelope, and drew forth a wonderful combination of hearts and arrows, Cupids and roses, and some sentimental verses, purporting to lay the treasures of the sender's heart and hand at the feet of the lovey-y recipient.

"Ah! it means something," said Mrs. John Benbow, with solemn conviction.

"O course it does," said Miss Sue, who being herself comfortably engaged, had plenty of time to devote to Caddie's little love affairs. "It's good as an offer."

"But—but I don't think I want Jud Pitcher to make me an offer," faltered Caddie, her pretty mouth taking a plaintive curve.

"Yes, you do, miss," interrupted her father, briskly; "an' you'll take it too, of that's what it means."

"Oh, yes, honey, do!" besought her mother, whose policy was always to coax people into any disagreeable task, from taking a dose of quinine to accepting an unwelcome suitor. "I think Jud's real nice, so tall and kind of slick!"

"You ought at least to send him a valentine in return, Caddie," said Mrs. John.

"He wouldn't get it today," murmured Caddie. "It's too late now."

"That don't make any difference," put in Miss Sue. "You can send 'em any time during the month."

"An' ef it's the thing to send a Valtine in answer to his'n, that's what you'll do Cad," said Mr. Benbow, bluntly, "an' a slap-up one too ef it costs a dollar!"

"I think it's all right and proper to send it any time this month," argued Miss Sue, wrinkling her square forehead thoughtfully. "But to make sure I'll ask Miss Atherton when she comes tomorrow for the setting of guinea eggs I've been saving up for her. She'll know what's what."

And Miss Atherton the village heiress and autocrat, when the question was submitted to her, detected a love story at once, with pretty Caddie, her her especial subject of admiration, for heroine, and at once fell good-naturedly into the family views.

"Of course it will be all right to send one," she said, smiling at Caddie, who was blushing shyly and uncomfortably in a corner, "and I'll tell you what I'll do; I'm going into town this very day, and I'll pick you out the prettiest valentine I can find. So you can go right on dreaming, you dear little thing, and needn't worry your pretty head about it. I'll get one that'll make your Adonis go wild with delight.

And all the afternoon Caddie went about with a dismal feeling in her heart, and her soft eyes all misty with tears. For Caddie was the most timid of beings, and felt that she could never hold out against the combined will and efforts of her parents, sisters, and Mr. Judson Pitcher himself, wretched as it would make her to resign her youthful lover, Jim Page.

He might have sent me a valentine, she said to herself, "not that it would do him any good, or me, either, for they are bound to marry me to Jud Pitcher, and what shall I do if they do?"

Meantime, Miss Atherton, under the impression that Caddie was as deeply in love with the sender of her valentine as he was with her, took a benevolent delight in selecting an elegant valentine, presenting a flight of silver-winged doves, with long, lily stalks waving above them, two hearts entangled in a dainty true-lover's knot and some charming verses, the sentiment of which was unmistakable.

And Caddie's heart sank lower than ever, as she beheld the lovely fabrication ensconced that same evening in its dainty envelope, and directed by Mrs. John Benbow to Mr. Judson Pitcher.

"Tain't likely he knows my handwrite," remarked that lady, "but he'll know mighty well where it came from all the same."

"Christopher Columbus! Who'd a thought it? If that don't beat me!"

Mr. Judson Pitcher's pale eyes grew a trifle deeper than usual with wonder as he surveyed the valentine so carefully chosen by Miss Atherton. He had crumpled it somewhat in his awkward efforts to slip it from the envelope, and left a "smudge" on the creamy edge.

Mr. Pitcher was a slim, tall, oily-looking young man, with a linty-white fuzziness of whiskers, stiff, white eyelashes, and a general expression of ill-humored stubbornness.

He had just returned from the post-office with his prize, and now stood gazing at it with his open mouth.

"Hit's a bouncer an' no mistake," ran his cogitations—"pigeons an' ribbons an' flowers an' things! An' who'd ever a' dremp' of Athy Atherton, 'at I've allays thought was stuck-up an' proud as she could live, a-sendin' me sich a fine valentine, with all them verses a sayin' how she loves me? Granny! I wouldn't a' b'leeved it, an' you couldn't a' made me b'leeve she done it, if I hadn't a' seen her with my own eyes a-buyin' it an' a-pickin out the finest one she could find. An' a lucky thing it was I was a-standin' behind them other fellers so's she couldn't see me, or she wouldn't a bought it then, and I'd never knowed where it did come from.

"An' it says she's been a-lovin' me for years, an' daredn't make no sign. Well, great guns! Course I'd be willin' enough to hev her. She's got the stuff an' ain't bad lookin' neither. Not so purty as Caddie Benbow, an' I'd ruther hev Caddie all things being ekil. But take Caddie if I can get the heiress? Not much, Mary Ann! Wisht I hedn't 'a wasted my half a dollar on that valentine for Cad. But, howsomever, I'll go straight off an' see Althy, an' hev it all settled in a jiff. Jest to think of the heiress a-lovin' me so hopeless all this time, an' me in my modesty not a-suspicioning it! She might of hed me long ago."

And so absorbed was Mr. Pitcher in his reflections that he nearly rode over Farmer Benbow, who was plodding down the lane in search of his cows.

"H'lo there, Pitcher! Watch aout where you're a-going at!" was the farmers greeting. Don't be a-running over your frien's. Comin' over to dinner a-Sunday?"

"No-o," drawled Mr. Pitcher; "reckon not."

"H'm!" grunted the farmer. "Reckoned you would. Caddie's kinder expectin' of ye."

"Is, hey?" queried Jud, with an arrogant indifference inspired by his new prospects. "Dunno es she's got any particklar graounds. 'Spect I'll be a-goin' over to Miss Atherton's. Wouldn't wonder if her an' me'd marry 'fore harvest time gets here.

"Hey?"

Mr. Benbow stared with great round eyes, and nearly dropped the pipe he was smoking.

"Whutever air you a-meanin', Jud?"

"Jest what I say," retorted Jud, jogging forward without another glance at the old farmer. "Don't none of ye be s'prised if ye git invites to the weddin'; that's all."

Mr. Pitcher dissapeared up the lane, and farmer Benbow went home in a tempest of wrath, to communicate the news to his family, and great was the general consternation thereat.

"He's a base deceiver," quoth Miss Sue, indignantly.

"He's a mean, good-for-nothing scamp," declared Mrs. John.

"An' oh, lar! whatever'll I do?" moaned Mother Benbow. "Yere I've went and tole Mis'Bibbins that Caddie was a-goin' to be married soon, an' she'll tattle it all over the country, an' now I'll be a laughin'-stock. Oh, dear!"

This phase of the affair struck dire dismay to all hearts.

"Only thing to fix it 'nd be for her to marry some one else right soon," suggested Mrs. John.

"Yes, but who?" demanded Miss Sue.

Whereat Caddie, gathering up her small stock of courage stole forward and with her round face all flushed made her plea.

"I—I've got another valentine," she murmured—"from Jim Page; but instead of sending it through the post office, he brought it himself today, so's I'd be sure and get it. He forgot that Valentine's Day was the fourteenth, and thought it was the sixteenth, and—and he'd like me to marry him, he says."

"An' I don't care shucks et you do—now!" snorted Farmer Benbow.

"Oh, yes, honey, do," coaxed mild Mrs. Benbow, while Miss Sue and Mrs. John signified their approbation of the plan, all things considered.

As for Caddie, the blue old world grew brilliantly rose-colored all at once, and she and her hero sailed away in a golden boat down love's enchanted stream.

An hour or so later Jud Pitcher came riding sheepishly along the lane, (having gotten a very lively "bee in his bonnet" from Miss Atherton), and as it happened, encountered the old farmer again at the bars.

"Hello, Uncle Nat"—he greeted him familiarly—"I'm comin' in a spell. Ye know I was a-foolin', don't ye, about me and Miss Atherton?"

"Hit don't make no difference to me ef you was or wasn't," returned Mr. Benbow, grumpily.

"Don't get huffy," advised Jud, with cool assurance. "Kin I see Miss Caddie?"

"No, ye can't," growled back the old gentleman, "fer the very good reason that she's a-entertainin' some one else in the settin' room, an' they might think three's a crowd, 'cording to the old sayin'."

Explanations, appeals and anger were alike unavailing with the obstinate old farmer, and Mr. Pitcher finally realized his defeat and rode sourly away.

"Reckon he wouldn't 'a made a very agreeable son-in-law," meditated Mr. Benbow, as he started to the house, "an' I reckon we done wrong in tryin' fo make Caddie take him. Anyhow, she's a good little creeter, an' seems like sence. I seen how plum happy she is with Jim Page, I couldn't hev the heart to upset it all now, even ef Jud had of had any good excuse for actin' so like time."

Origin of the Word "Canard."

What is the origin of the expression "a canard" when a wonderful story that has no foundation in fact is meant? Even Frenchmen cannot say. It is now claimed that the honor of the invention belongs to M. Cornelissen, a member of the Academy of Brussels. He had noticed some wonderful "yarns" in the daily paper to which he subscribed, and in order to satirize the writers, he sent in one himself, as a joke.

It was about a pretended experiment with twenty-five ducks, and tended to show that ducks are cannibals. He had, he said, killed the ducks one by one by one and fed the survivors exclusively on the body, and in course of time there remained but one duck of the whole twenty-five. This last of the ducks was said to have had a post-mortem examination made of its body, when it was found to be suffering from certain internal injuries as the supposed consequence of its strange diet.

The paragraph, which the writer never expected to see in print, was published and sent the round. It got to America, whence it was constantly coming back, and the phrase "It is another canard," or duck, became common in newspaper offices.—London News.

Photographing Lepers in Jerusalem.

One day in a narrow street we met two women who nearly blocked the way.

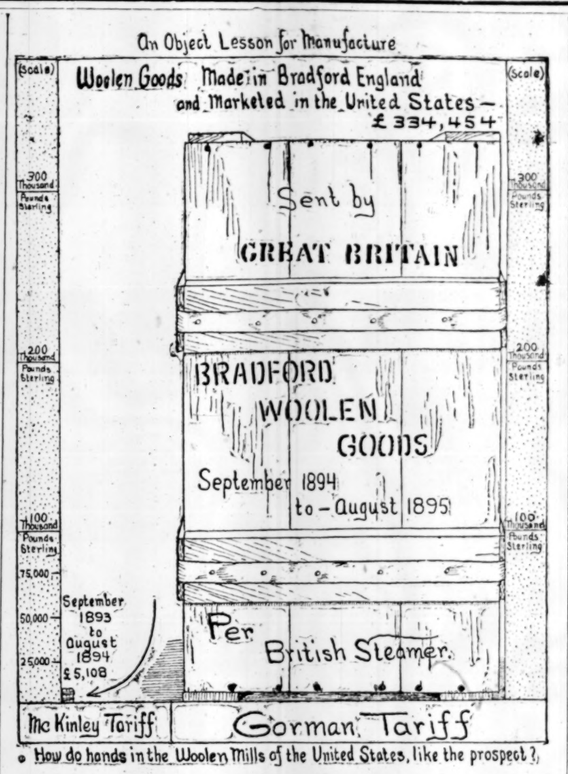
"They are lepers!" cried the guide, pushing me by them. I started to run, for never had the voice of man thrilled me with such fear; but, remembering my photographic machine, I had the guide throw them some coin, and made a picture, but not a good one. I was surprised that the poor beggar near whose feet the money fell made no effort to pick it up, but continued to pray to us, and waited for her companion. Then I saw that there were no fingers on her hands.—McClure's Magazine.

Influenza Among Cats and Dogs.

Mortality from influenza seems to be very common among cats and dogs. It was reported at the annual meeting of the Glasgow Cat and Dog Home six per cent in the case of dogs and twenty-four per cent in the case of cats had occurred by outbreaks of influenza was much lower among the stray ones than among the boarded ones. How often, we wonder, could an attack of the disease on a human being be traced to infection from a cat or a dog? More frequently, we suspect, than is generally supposed.—New York Mercury.

A Judge's Heroic Death.

Judge Rufus W. Peckham, father of the President's latest selection of the Supreme Bench, was lost, with his wife, on the Ville du Havre when that ill-fated vessel was wrecked in mid-ocean in 1873. One of the survivors told the story of Judge Peckham's great fortitude on that occasion, and pictured his standing serenely at the rail as the ship went down.—New York Advertiser.



RAILROAD EARNINGS.

OFFICIALS GET OFF THE TRACK IN MAKING PREDICTIONS.

Democratic Administration Would Not Hurt Business, They Said—But Roads Earn Almost $1000 a Mile Less Than Before We Had Grover.

RAILROAD MEN SERENE.

President Robert M. Olyphant, of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, said: "I see no reason why the result should have any effect on the condition of railroad interests."

Vice-President Martin Luther Sykes, of the Chicago & Northwestern, said: "I have not thought of the result of the election in its bearing on railroad properties. They cannot be affected one way or the other. Our manufactories will not be shut down, nor shall we stop growing crops, and the business of the roads must contine. Railroads benefit from the prosperity of the people."

The foregoing statements appeared in the New York Sun of November 11, 1892, immediately after the election of the present Democratic Administration. We ask President Robert M. Olyphant and Vice-President Martin Luther Sykes to examine with us, the income account of railways up to June 30, 1895. We take from an early report of the statistician to the Interstate Commission, Mr. Henry C. Adams, the following figures:

RAILROAD EARNINGS PER MILE OF LINE.

Fiscal year.	Passenger.	Freight.
1891	$2,065	$4,588
1892	2,104	4,946
1893	2,129	4,906
Average	2,096	4,813
1894	1,961	4,602
1895	1,784	4,151
Average	1,873	4,077
Decrease, 1894–1895	$223	$736

President Olyphant has duobtless already realized the error he made in saying that he could "see no reason why the result (Democratic success in the National elections of 1892) should have any effect on the condition of railroad interests." The reason was stated by Vice-President Sykes, because "railroads benefit from the prosperity of the people."

As the people did not have prosperity during the two years of this Democratic Administration, they could not afford to travel on the railroads, consequently the passenger earnings averaged $223 per mile less for the 1894 and 1895 years than their average during the three years of McKinley protection to the American people. The same reason, the lack of prosperity among the people, checked the demand for goods, reducing the quantity of freight to be hauled and, consequently, the freight earnings of all railroads from an average of $4,813 per mile down to $4077, a loss to the companies of $736 per mile under the Democratic Administration, making a total loss of $359 per mile.

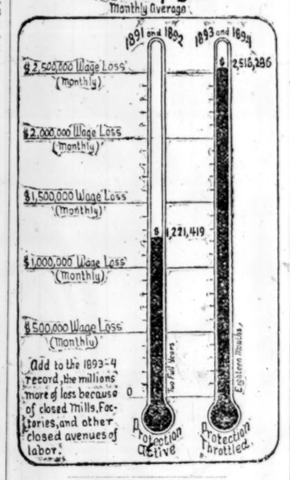
The statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Henry C. Adams, fully realizes the cause and effect, for he said in his report:

"It should be remembered, in order to understand the trend of business reflected in these figures, that the years 1891 and 1892, especially the latter, were unusually prosperous years for the railways so far as the volume of traffic is concerned, but that the year 1893 witnessed a great commercial panic, and that the years 1894 and 1895 are properly characterized as years of commercial depression.

"The most significant fact in the above comparison, as throwing light upon the effect of commercial depression upon railway management, is found in the movement of operating expenses. In last year's preliminary report attention was called to the fact that a reduction in operating expenses follows rather than accompanies a decrease in gross earnings. The present report seems to indicate that when the managers of railways are forced to reduce operating expenses the cut is made decisive and final. Thus the decrease in the operating expenses for the fiscal year 1894, as compared with 1893, was $713 per mile of line; the corresponding decrease for the year ending June 30, 1895, as compared with the fiscal year 1894, was but $44 per mile of line."

This reduction in operating expenses caused 94,000 railroad employes to lose their jobs. These men, thrown out of work, had to tramp it when seeking employment elsewhere. They could not afford to patronize the railroads, hence they added nothing to the passenger earnings. Enforced economy compelled them to buy less clothing, possibly less food also. Thus the freight earnings of the railroads were reduced. The hauling of food and clothing for 94,000 men would represent a good deal of tonnage.

Railroad presidents and vice-presidents, even if their salaries were not reduced, have had a little experience that will enable them to reason out the whys and wherefores of good and bad times. They can help to restore the good times by working for Republican success in this year's elections. Then the Sun's heading of "Railroad Men Serene" can be used again with more confidence.


Strikes and Lockouts in the United States
Loss to Employees.
Monthly Average
1891 and 1892
1893 and 1894
$2,500,000 Wage Loss (Monthly)
$2,000,000 Wage Loss (Monthly)
$1,500,000 Wage Loss (Monthly)
$500,000 Wage Loss (Monthly)
$2,516,385
$1,221,419
Add to the 1893-4 record, the millions more of loss because of closed Mills, Factories, and other closed avenues of labor.
Protection Active
Protection Shattered

Raise Revenue First.

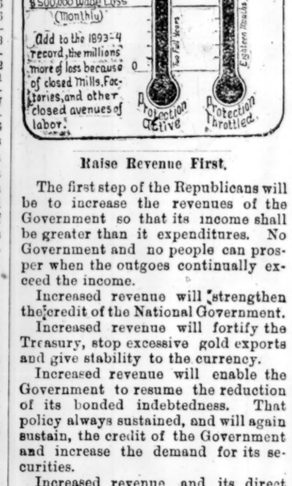
The first step of the Republicans will be to increase the revenues of the Government so that its income shall be greater than it expenditures. No Government and no people can prosper when the outgoes continually exceed the income.

Increased revenue will strengthen the credit of the National Government.

Increased revenue will fortify the Treasury, stop excessive gold exports and give stability to the currency.

Increased revenue will enable the Government to resume the reduction of its bonded indebtedness. That policy always sustained, and will again sustain, the credit of the Government and increase the demand for its securities.

Increased revenue and its direct effects upon the National credit and National currency will impart confidence to capital, leading to business investments, the revival of our industries, the increased employment of labor and a new inspiration for all American interests.—Burlington Hawk-Eye.


Strikes and Lockouts in the United States
Hands Idle.
Monthly Average
1891 and 1892
1893 and 1894
50,000 Hands Idle (Monthly)
30,000 Hands Idle (Monthly)
20,000 Hands Idle (Monthly)
10,000 Hands Idle (Monthly)
41,554
21,072
Add to the 1893-4 record, the many thousands more idle, because of closed Mills, Factories, and other closed avenues of labor.
Protection Active
Protection Shattered

"Fortunate," Mr. Simmons.

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, said; "The election of Grover Cleveland can only be regarded by all conservative business men as a fortunate thing for this country."—New York Sun, November 11, 1892.

How "fortunate" has it been, Mr. Simmons?

Senator Gallinger for Action.

Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, is unalterably opposed to the donothing policy.

"Why," said he, "that policy would be utterly suicidal to us as a party. There may be, and doubtless are, difficulties in the way, but we perfectly understood that matter when we solicited votes last November, and it will be cowardly for us to shrink from making an honest effort to rescue the country from the direful effects of the legislation of the last Congress. The House of Representatives has an overwhelming majority. In that body all revenue bills must originate.

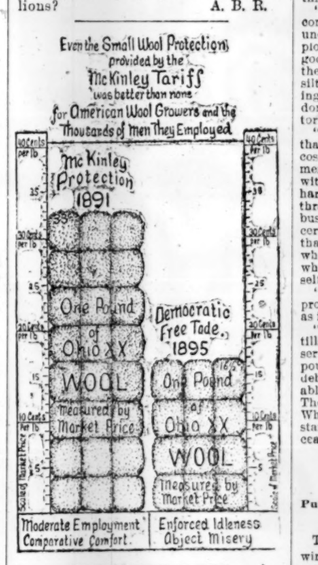
"It is the plain duty of the House to send to the Senate a tariff bill that will put a stop to the increasing deficit. I do not believe there is a Republican Senator that would oppose such a measure, and I firmly believe that Senators Jones, Peffer, Stewart and Butler will vote for it, and possibly some Democrats."

When asked if he did not think the President would veto such a bill Senator Gallinger promptly replied: "Very likely so, but if he does we have done our duty, and the responsibility will rest with a Democratic President. Possibly he may not veto it, for we should remember that the tariff bill of 1842 was signed by Tyler, and the Morrill tariff bill received the signature of James Buchanan. It may be that President Cleveland will be patriotic enough to help extricate the country from its present deplorable financial condition, but whether he is disposed to do so or not, the Republican party, as represented in both Houses of Congress, cannot afford to say to the country that they think it wise policy to remain inactive under the existing state of facts. The country will not approve that kind of timid statesmanship."—New York Advertiser.

Billions Against Free Trade.

In defense of the Wilson law free trade papers are crying out that the increase in imports, estimated at about $70,000,000 for 1895, is a gain in the country's wealth. But we are saving at the tap and losing at the bunghole by substituting free trade for protection. In 1890, the year in which the McKinley law was enacted, when the President and both branches of Congress were Republican and protection was in the air, our factories produced over nine billion dollars' worth of these same goods which when sent into the country from abroad are called "wealth" by free traders; while in 1894, the year in which the Wilson law was enacted, when the President and both branches of Congress were Democratic and free trade was in the air, our factories produced but little over five billion dollars' worth of this kind of wealth, a falling off of nearly one-half from the product in the halcyon days of protection. Estimating the alleged "revival" in production at the highest possible figure for the current year, the balance against free trade will still be in the billions. What figure do seventy millions of imports cut in wiping out a loss of billions?

A. B. R.


Even the Small Wool Protection provided by the McKinley Tariff was better than none for American Wool Growers and the thousands of men they Employed
McKinley Protection 1891
Democratic Free Trade 1895
One Pound of Ohio XX WOOL
Measured by Market Price
Moderate Employment Comparative Comfort
Enforced Idleness Abject Misery

Manufacturers Want a Wool Tariff.

Notwithstanding the popularity of Australian wools manufactures would prefer the restoration of the duties upon wool and "manufactures of wool" as they existed under Schedule K of the law of 1890, rather than to continue one moment longer under the present law, the ad valorem schedules of which are so easily avoided that foreign cloth is admitted at the Custom House at a valuation which in many cases is not higher than the foreign price of the yarn. The Government thus loses a large amount of its legal revenue and goods are admitted into the American market at rates of duty that fail to cover the difference between European and American wages.—Justice, Bateman & Co., December 3, 1895.

A Foreign Bale of Goods.

A bale of goods from Europe is a depressor of American wages under a low tariff. The American manufacturer without adequate protection must meet the European price or suspend operations, and he can meet it only by reducing the cost of production which is mainly labor cost. Add this to the fact that laborers of the cheapest, and often the most degraded classes are pouring into this country to make the competition sharper among wage earners, and it is perceived that the right method of advancing wages in this country is, not to try to fix wage rates by governmental decree, but to build higher the tariff barrier against foreign goods and to impose severe restriction upon immigration.—New York Press.

Cure for Yellow Fever.

A physician of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, declares that he has found a cure which is almost certain in its effects in yellow fever. The physician's new remedy consists of the internal use of doses of the extract of eucalyptus. The extract has been tried in the hospitals in Rio Janeiro with astonishing results in favor of the patient.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Secretary Morton Takes a Favorable View of the Situation.

EXPECTS NORMAL CROPS IN 1896.

Possibilities of Farm Production Depend on the Soil's Humidity---Deficient Rain Fall for Five Years---Planting of Trees Urged---Tillers Should Become Scientists---Farmer Feeds All.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5.—Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton takes an optimistic view of the outlook for agriculture during the present year. In his opinion normal crops for 1896 may be expected.

"Possibilities of farm production during the year 1896," he said, "must depend very largely, of course, upon the amount of humidity in the soil of the great agricultural sections of the Union.

"It is, perhaps, not generally known that the rainfall of the United States, as a whole, for the past five years, and in some localities for a longer period, has been deficient. In some sections of the Union this deficiency has been continuous. In others it has been broken by one or more years of average or excessive rainfall.

"There was a wet period extending from 1881 to 1885. It was followed by four years of scarcely normal rainfall—1886 to 1889, and one year (1890) of deficient rainfall. Thus we have a total of five years below normal.

"Deficient rainfall for the five years ending with 1890 extended over the States of North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Northern Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and other States to the westward.

"Denudation of the forest lands of the country is no doubt one of the principal causes of drought. The State of New York, if it permits the destruction of the forests of the Adirondacks or fails to conserve its woodlands generally, will be in a state of drought compared to which all former droughts will appear mild and inconsequential.

"Self-preservation should prompt every good citizen in each State to conserve trees and to plant them. Agriculture and horticulture in fact, human life itself, is dependent upon forest life and woodlands. Many of the most thorough investigators of climatology, however, predict that the three years just past are exceptional, and that there will now be a return to normal precipitation throughout the continent.

"The American farmer, however, must become more and more a scientist. He must understand the analysis of the soil he plows. He must learn that deep tillage is good in the soils of the prairie States, where the subsoil is composed almost entirely of silt, and he must also understand that plowing upon the sides of hills must be so deftly done as to prevent erosion and loss of soil by torrential rainfalls.

"But the farmer of to-day must understand that the producer must divide the lessened cost of production, which improved implements and machinery have brought about, with the consumer. Wheat sown broadcast, harvested with the sickle and cradle and thrashed with the flail brought a dollar a bushel and upward. The labor cost of that cereal, with those implements, was more than three times the labor cost of a bushel of wheat raised by the improved plow, the wheat drill, harvested with the reaper and self-binder and thrashed by steam.

"Human muscle does not enter into the production of the modern bushel of wheat as it did in that of fifty years ago.

"The American farmer, who intelligently tills his fields, cares for his orchard and conserves subsidiary sources of income like the poultry yard and the dairy, and keeps out of debt, is the most independent and comfortably homed of any citizen of the Republic. The farmer feeds himself and all others. When he ceases to make a profit he will starve his fellow citizens, because he will cease producing to sell to them."

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE MORTON.

THE ST. PAUL FLOATED.

Pulled Out of Her Sandy Cradle on the Jersey Shore Uninjured.

The good ship St. Paul, all but lost through winning her race with the big Campania, was rocked from her cradle of sand and mud on the Long Branch (N. J.) beach and went up the bay to her pier at New York City under her own steam, saluted on every hand by vociferous crafts. The nine long days on the sand—nine days and nights of strain and tug and haul—left no marks upon the splendid steamship—a marvel of strength and stability. She was examined and declared to be in as fine condition as when she started on her maiden trip.

She presented a magnificent sight just before she floated, as she rolled impatiently in her bed, lurching, rolling and struggling to free herself. At this time she had already begun to work her propellers, and churned a muddy, foaming sea about her.

In less than two hours of hard work the wreckers drew her to the northeast almost her entire length. Then suddenly tugged strongly to the east, the big steamer electrified the spectators ashore by swinging grandly around at an angle into deep water, with her bow straight toward the beach and her stern pointing oceanward.

Enthusiastic cheers rose from the crowd of watchers who had been waiting in the sleet and gale to see her pulled off.

Epidemic of Religion.

An epidemic of religion struck George R. Smith College, Sedalia, Mo., and all but four of the 100 students professed religion. The shouting and singing of the students put an end to class work, and an all-day praise meeting was held in the college chapel.

Betrothal of King Alexander.

It is announced that King Alexander, of Servia, has been betrothed to Princess Helene third daughter of the Prince of Montenegro. King Alexander is in his twentieth year, and Princess Helene is just past twenty-three.

Woman Botanical Gardeners.

Women have been engaged as gardeners at Kew, in London, on condition that they wear trousers.

Christian Endeavor Convicts.

The penitentiary at Santa Fe, New Mexico, contains a Christian Endeavor Society.

The New York State Federation of Labor elected the following officers for the year: President, Daniel Harris, cigarmaker, New York; First Vice-President, Thomas D. Fitzgerald, moulder, Albany; Second Vice-President, William Lippman, tailor, Troy; Secretary and Treasurer, Richard H. Curran, Rochester.

HARRISON NOT IN THE RACE.

Formally Announces He Does Not Want to Be President Again.

Ex-President Harrison announced at Indianapolis, Ind., that he was not a candidate for the Presidency. He handed a letter containing the announcement to Captain John K. Gowdy, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who had called on him at his house by invitation. The letter is as follows:

The Hon. John K. Gowdy, Indianapolis, Ind.

In view of the resolutions passed by the State Central Committee at its recent meeting and of the fact that delegates to the National Republican Convention are soon to be chosen in this State, I have concluded that some statement from me as to my wishes and purposes should now be made to my Indiana friends.

Hitherto I have declined to speak to the public upon this matter, but scores of friends to whom I have talked and many scores more to whom I have written, will recognize in this expression the substance of what I have said to them. To every one who has proposed to promote my nomination, I have said, "No; there never has been an hour since I left the White House that I have felt a wish to return to it."

My Indiana friends have been most devoted and faithful, and I am their grateful debtor. The Republican party has twice in National Convention given me its forsement, and that is enough. I think the voters of our party are now entitled to have a new name.

For the sentiment, great or small, that has been manifested for my nomination, I am grateful, and of that wider respect and kindness—breaking party lines—which have been shown me in so many ways, I am profoundly appreciative.

I cannot consent that my name be presented or used in the St. Louis Convention, and must kindly ask my many friends to accept this as a sincere and final expression upon the subject. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Indianapolis, February 3, 1896.

WILL TAKE HIS SEAT IN 1899.

Senator-Elect Money Will Spend Two Years in Private Life.

Congressman Money, who has been elected a United States Senator by the Mississippi Legislature, will serve out his time as

SENATOR-ELECT MONEY, OF MISSISSIPPI.

a member of the House, and expects to spend two years in private life before taking up his duties as a Senator in March, 1899.

TO SETTLE WITH ITALY.

Message From the President on the Colorado Lynchings.

The President has sent to Congress a message and accompanying correspondence relating to the killing of the three Italian laborers at Walsenburg, Col., in March last. In his message the President suggests that Congress make provision for the dependent families of the victims.

A letter from Secretary Olney to the Presidens is enclosed, in which the Secretary says: "The facts are without dispute, and no comment or argument can add to the force of their appeal to the generous consideration of Congress. Three persons were killed outright, while two others sustained injuries of a character the most disabling as well as painful. The only question would seem to be as to the amount of gratuity in each case, which must rest, of course, wholly in the discretion of Congress, to whom it can hardly be necessary to cite the statutes of many States of the Union fixing the maximum to be exacted in the case of death caused by negligence at the sum of $5000."

FRENCH CHURCH FALLS IN.

Eight Persons Killed and Sixty Injured in Manlevier Village.

A terrible accident resulting in the killing of eight persons and the wounding of sixty occurred at Manlevier, a village near Angers, in the Department of Maine-et-Loire, France.

The accident was due to the collapse of the village church, in which mass was being celebrated. The structure was comfortably filled, most of the worshipers being women and children. Suddenly, and with very little warning, the walls began to sway, and before all the congregation could get outside, they fell. The roof descended upon the struggling throng beneath, and it is surprising that no more than eight persons were killed. The work of removing the dead and rescuing the injured was promptly commenced by the villagers, who were aided by peasants and others from the country roundabout. The condition of some of the injured was so serious that it was feared they would die.

S. B. French Self Slain.

Stephen B. French, aged sixty-six, known chiefly as a Stalwart Republican and confidant of the late President Chester A. Arthur, and through his career of two terms as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners, died in New York City, shot through the heart. Although it was believed that he had deliberately committed suicide, there was a bare possibility that the fatality was due to the accidental discharge of his pistol. He had suffered business reverses and was despondent.

Minnesota Aroused.

It has been discovered that no definite boundary line has ever been established between Minnesota and Canada. Congressman Towne has introduced a resolution proposing negotiations with Great Britain. Minnesota, it is reported, will now take steps to protect her rights in the matter.

Bimetallism Killed in Germany.

The Bundesrath, at Berlin, has rejected the resolution introduced in the Reichstag by Count von Mirbach and passed by that body, instructing the German Government to issue invitations for an international monetary conference to take measures to bring about the rehabilitation of silver as a circulating medium.

"Cairo Street" in Berlin.

Berlin proposes to have an immense Cairo street at her exhibition. Six times as much space will be given it as to the Chicago show, and it will have the addition of a harem.

The Labor World.

A union of horse clippers has been organized in New York City.

Wages for sailors in the Port of New York are from $16 to $20 per month.

A convention of Bricklayers' International Union has been held in Columbus, Ohio.

The surgical instrument workers' trade is departing from the East to the Western States.

A uniform scale of wages for inside and outside housesmiths will be prepared by the Iron League.

Opening a co-operative factory on Long Island is contemplated by United Garment Workers' Union.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Nov'r 25, 1895.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays,) leave Elizabeth City, at 11:40, A. M., and at 5:30 P. M. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2.45 P. M., and 9:00 A. M. The trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Rail and steamer lines, and at Elenton with steamer for Roanoke, Castle, Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven, connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P. M., for Newbern, connecting withthe A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. N. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C., etc. Returning, leave Newbern Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Newberne, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morchead City and Wilmington, N. C.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street station; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line.

For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Manag'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r Agt.

GEORGE W. BELL,

Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street,

ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

Wood for Sale.

I have opened a WOOD YARD at the Poindexter Creek Bridge and keep a good supply of good wood on hand. Will sell by the load or cord and will saw and deliver when desired.

W. H. STARK.

FRED DAVS

DEALER IN

COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled

☞ All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

FRED. H. ZIEGLER,

Successor to John H. Ziegler,

Dealer in all Kinds of

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From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

HEARSES AND COOLING BOARDS,

when desired. The finest Hearse in the section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty At the old stand on Ehringhaus Street. ☞ All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER-2nd door North of Poindexter Street Bridge.

☞ Patching and mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

N.G.Grandy&Co.

BROKERS

Agents for Woldrige's High Class

FERTILIZERS.

We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULLS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.

REFERENCES: Guirkin & Co., bankers, Hughes & Pritchard, J. B. Flora & Co., Robinson & Co., Elizabeth City, N. C

MEMPHIS, TENN, Oct. 3, 1895.

Acme Cycle Co., Elkhart, Ind.

DEAR SIRS:—Yours of the 1st inst to hand; also the Acme Bell for my daughter, and to say that she is delighted with it would be putting it too mild. I had the wheel sent out to—— Seminary, and at the close of school, it created mere excitement among the girls than the proverbial "Mary's Little Lamb." Again thanking you for the nice wheel, I am, yours truly, R. W. Harris, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Delta Cotton Co.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 12, 1895.

Acme Cycle Co., Elkhart, Ind.

DEAR SIRS:—The Acme Light Roadster came to hand O. K. on the 10th inst., and I must frankly say it meets my fullest expectations, and I am very much pleased with it. I consider it a strictly high grade up-to-date wheel in every detail of design, material, construction and finish, and is fully equal, if not superior to many of the best $100.00 wheels sold on the market here. I believe the Acme frame is the strongest and the most rigid and the most graceful and highest frame built. It is a beauty among beauties and cannot fail to satisfy. Yours truly, Charles T. Keetch, Sec. Sect. Ohio Association Union Ex-Prisoners of the War.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

As the handmaiden of Agriculture, chemistry has achieved a wonderful success. Fertilizing the fields has not only become a well understood business, but is an exact science. There are methods of recovering waste products and utilizing herctofore useless matter. It is known what is required to produce the best potatoes and other crops, each one having supplied to it the chemical necessities of its existence. Land, sea and the elements are taxed to furnish the constituents necessary to the best growth of vegetation.

It would have been a surprise to our ancestors had they been told that there are common plants which derive a very small portion of their subsistence from the soil, bht are fed from the air and water; therefore, to understand the theories of drainage, rainfall, evaporation and absorption are important matters. To nothing does agriculture owe such a debt as to science, for by its means the waste places of the earth can be made productive, and by the introduction of new chemical elements malarial and unwholsome soils are made fertile and transformed into healthy and agreeable dwelling places.

GET OUT OF THE WAY.

There are persons and things that impede progress and that need to be pushed to one side. The advanced nations of the world, for instance, are quite agreed that the bad Turk and his bad ways should be suppressed—that he should have either a regeneration or a funeral. And as in the family of nations, so it is in ordinary families, there are persons—now a male, next a female—who interfere with the general peace, and whose absence would be a blessing. It was said once of a turbulent, disagreeable husband, the head of the house, that the best thing he could do for the home would be never to go near it. There are many churlish and uncongenial persons in marital and commercial life who poison every relation where they exist.

A lazy man is always in the way, blocking up the passage. He spoils the whole large gang and makes smart progress impossible. He stops early and comes late. People lose time waiting on him. He must be pushed out of the way, and he is every time—sooner or later.

The Red Cross Society is an army of peace and mercy, but possesses a moral power that gives it weight among the organizations of the world. Its mission to relieve the sick and wounded in time of war has been recognized by forty-four nations, and it also acts in seasons of flood, storms or other public calamity. A ruler who repels it will find it difficult to show that his policy is entitled to respect.

The editor of the Raleigh "Gazette," who recently visited Washington City, states: "We had a conference with Senasor Thomas H. Carter, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who endorses the North Carolina plan of fusion. The Senator said it was better to take a half a loaf than no loaf at all." And so says the CAROLINIAN.

It is stated that a New Jersey man, arrested for drunkenness, has been sentenced to attend thirty Temperance meetings. This is the refinement of Jersey justice, as the average inhabitant of that State would rather go to jail for sixty days.

From Washington it is announced that the President distrusts Congress. This information should be supplemented with the observation that Congress is by no means bubbling over with confidence in Mr. Cleveland.

The old fashioned Jacksonian Democracy has long been respected by the American people, but it has been in greater favor since it has been so strongly contrasted with Cleveland Democracy.

The foundation reasons for protection of our industries are that protection furnishes work for our people at good wages and renders us independent of other nations.

Iowa has banished the deadly cigarette. The authorities have wisely decided that if the boys must smoke it is better that they should use tobacco.

Senator Brice believes that the Democratic party is "drifting." If it is, it may fall in with Brice, who is on a raft and equally helpless.

A South Dakota man has published a book to prove that the world is square. If so, it differs from many people in or on it.

The new combine of Senator Butler and Dr. Mott won't succeed. Neither Republicans are going to be led off on a single issue.

GENERAL HARRISON'S WITHDRAWAL

General Harrison's letter, withdrawing his name from consideration as a Presidential candidate, is no surprise. It is precisely the same announcement that he has made in private, from time to time, ever since he retired from the White House. From the very first it was known that the ex-President had no desire for a re-election, and that only some all impelling party exigency, which neither he nor his party expected, would again make him the Republican standard bearer.

Benjamin Harrison has given the country an administration which has been without a scandal or a reproach, an administration which accomplished more for the prosperity and happiness of the people, and for the credit and honor of the Nation, than any administration since the foundation of the Republic. Such a record as his ought to satisfy the ambition of any man.

Let us have more protection and less bonds. The American workingman would rather see the fellow across the water pay the tariff than the United States paying out enormous sums for interest.

It cost the country a good deal of money to find out the utter incompetency of the much vaunted Democratic statesmen, but the lesson is, after all, a valuable one.

Congress has passed resolutions condemning the outrages of the Turk, but it remains to be seen if resolutions will stop barbarities in Armenia.

U. S. Marshal O. J. Carroll and Josephus Daniels, editor of the "News and Observer, had a personal encounter on the streets of Raleigh last Friday.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Feb'y 7, 1896.

Uncle Sam ought to turn showman for a few days to exhibit the most wonderful lot of phlitical freaks ever gathered together. He might station himself on the east portico of the Senate wing of the Capitol building and make this little speech: "Walk right in, ladies and gentlemen, and see my wonderful collection of Senatorial oddities; see Hill, Gorman, and all the Cuckoos, who, since voting against the free coinage substitute for the House bond bill, which passed the Senate last week to die in conference, have been suddenly transformed into rampant advocates of the free coinage of silver; see the Populist Senators having the wool pulled over their eyes by the free trade Democrats." All this, and more, Uncle Sam might truthfully say, without exaggerating the situation in the Senate. Every Democratic Senator is now advocating the free coinage substitute for the House tariff bill. The gold Democrats are not doing this because they have experienced a financial change of mind, but because they hope to be able to use the free coinage club to endgel the life out of the House tariff bill, a Republican measure, which if it becomes a law would add $40,000,000 a year to the government revenues, and prevent the issue of any bonds by the Cleveland administration.

If disposed, those Republican Senators who argued against attempting to do anything other than pass the appropriation bills at this sesion, because of the lack of a Republican majority in the Senate, might now say "I told you so" to their more impetuous colleagues. But, instead of wasting time in that useless manner they are trying to think out a way to outwit the Democratic schemers and get the tariff through the Senate just as it passed the House. They may or may not succeed, but it is encouraging to know that whenever the Republican and Democratic parties have had a contest depending upon brain and wit for weapons the Republicans have come out on top.

General Harrison's letter stating that he was not and would not be a candidate before the St. Louis convention was no surprise to his friends in Congress, among whom are two ex-members of his cabinet—Senators Proctor, of Vermont, and Elkins, of West Virginia. These gentlemen had known of Gen. Harrison's determination for a long time and they had informed most of the Republicans in Congress, so the letter created no sensation. In fact, I have it on good authority, that it would never have been written except for the persistency of Republicans in various sections in offering their services to Gen. Harrison for the purpose of electing delegates to the St. Louis convention who would favor his nomination. There is more or less gossip in Washington as to which of the other candidates will get the influence of Gen. Harrison. My own opinion, based upon a long acquaintance with and study of the conduct of the man, covering his term as Senator and his four years in the White House, is that none of them will get it. Not because he has no preference, but because his unerring sense of the fitness of things will prevent his making himself liable to be charged with trying to control the party, after having been twice accorded its highest honor. General Harrison will occupy a position of dignified neutrality in keeping with the proper ideas of an ex-President, and a high-toned gentleman.

President Willetts, of the National Farmer's Alliance, the Supreme Council of which was in session in Washington this week, evidenily endorses some of the things said by Senator Tillman about Mr. Cleveland as he said in his annual addess: "We are living to-day under a supreme dictrtor, called a Presideet, who openly disregards the will of the people, who defies Congress and who openly disregards constitution and law."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

SENATOR PRITCHARD ON CO-OPERATION.

His Reply to the "Caucasian."

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 4, '96.

To the Editor:—I herewith enclose a copy of a letter which I have addressed to the editor of the "Caucasian," with the request that he print it in this week's issue of his paper.

Will you do me the kindness to publish this copy in the CAROLINIAN? With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,
JETER C. PRITCHARD.

ED. CAUCASIAN:—You asked, editorially, in the "Caucasian" of last week, "Why Senator Pritchard favors co-oparation at all, if the Republican party is in the majority in the State and can therefore elect a Republican ticket?" I beg to make brief reply:

I favor co-operation on National and State tickets as a matter of policy and principle. Policy, because it is one certain way to defeat the Democratic party in the next State election. Principle, because the election this year involves the question of self-preservation and the establishment of local self-government in the State in accordance with the provisions of the laws enacted by the last Legislature. This is a question of transcendent importance to every Republican and Populist alike throughout the State. The election of a straight Republican State and Legislative ticket would effectuate this result, but my understanding since the election of the State Fusion ticket in 1894 and is still my understanding that the great body of the rank and file of both parties to co-operation in that election desire its continuance in 1896. Certainly that was Senator Butler's interpretation at the time of his nomination by the joint caucus at Raleigh. In accepting the nomination Senator Butler said that to show that he and his party were not selfish in taking the long term that they intended to co-operate in 1896 with the Republican party, thereby giving us eight years in the Senate while they got only a six year term. I understood that co-operation was entered into in 1894 with the express understanding that each party was to maintain its identity, that neither party was required to abandon its organization, in a word it was to be an honorable co-operation. This is as far as I agreed to then, and I wish it distinctly understood once for all that this is as far as I am willing to go now. I favor such a co-operation on the Electoral ticket as will secure the division of the Electoral ticket between the Populists and Republicans; that is the naming of so many Republican electors unequivocally pledged to vote for the nominee of the St. Louis Republican convention and so many pledged to vote for the nominee of the Populist convention. The Republican party of North Carolina will never consent to abandon its organization and vote for a Free Silver Independent Electoral ticket. It seems that Senator Butler has changed his opinion since he was elected, but not until the publication of the Wood circular did I know that a systematic effort was being made to create an anti-fusion sentiment in the People's party. If that has succeeded I am misinformed. My correspondance on that subject, which is voluminous and daily increasing and open to the inspection of those interested in the matter, convinces me that the dominant sentiment in the State among Republicans and Populists is Democratic defeat in 1896—not the injection into the campaign of a new issue, which must necessarily cause friction, bad feeling and possible disaster. To avoid this great peril in the coming election I have advocated openly and honestly a division of the Electoral ticket. This position has subjected me to presistent censure and criticism by some of my party. It has not changed my convictions nor my determination to maintain the political alliance which is invincible against Democratic opposition, provided we can have such an alliance on honorable terms.

The statement made by me in the Senate that the State is Republican and has been since the war, is no new statement of a generally conceded and essablished fact. Reference was not made to it in any spirit of boasting, or any feeling of resentment towards our Populist friends and allies, who had hitherto voted the Democratic ticket. I have never anywhere intimated that the great bulk of the Democratic voters participated in the election frauds which have been so skillfully perpetrated by Democratic ringsters and bosses in certain sections of North Carolina. On the other hand I am clearly of the opinion that thousands of Populists who had temporarily left the Democratic party in 1892 were completely alienated from the Democratic party by the outrageous treatment which the Populist party received at the hands of the Democratic election officials in 1892. It was this feeling of utter helplessness on the part of all those who were opposed to the Democratic party owing to the unjust election laws and the manner in which they were administered that first gave rise to the sentiment of co-operation which resulted in the overthrow of the Democracy in 1894. I honor the brave men who compose the People's party in North Carolina for their courage and patriotism in separating themselves from the Democratic party. The Republican party owes them a debt of gratitude for their services rendered in securing to the people of our State local self-government and the enactment of an honest election law. But is the expression that North Carolina is a Republican State and has been since the war my only offence to the editor of the "Caucasian?" Democratic confession would justify the strongest declaration that might be made in support of the assertion. The files of the "Caucasian" for 1892-4 are a complete corroboration of my statement. When elected to the Senate no obligation was imposed upon me to abandon the Republican party, or to stultify myself in the repudiation of my political convictions. I am now and always have been an outspoken Republican and an ardent Protectionist, and I have now an abiding faith in the principles of Republicanism, and until the Republican party shall desert the cause of protection and its principles of Americanism I shall claim the honor of being a member of its organization. On the other hand I do not question the motive of those who adhere to the Populist party but conceed to them the right to entertain their views in regard to National questions. I have proved my loyalty to the cause of silver by my votes in the Senate. My record will parrallel Senator Butler's on that great vital question. They reflect not only the sentiment of the people I represent, but they express my honest convictions and my earnest purpose to secure an American system of finance. I believe that this can be accomplished through the Republican party. I say this with a full knowledge of what the Republican party has done for silver and what it has omitted to do. Its omission I do not extenuate but I entertain an abiding faith in its honesty, its patriotism, its intelligence and its unswerving devotion to American interests. I say with perfect frankness that the Republican party does not favor the free coinage of silver as an independent, single and separate financial policy, but a strong minority in the party actively and vigorously support that policy. There is wisdom enough in the leadership of the party, in my opinion, to reconcile this difference and restore silver to its functions in our monetary system.

It is the men and those holding similar views who at the last election were elected Congressmen, Judges, Senators, Representatives, Sheriffs, Treasurers, Register of Deeds and Constables and other offices in our State whose re-election I sincerely desire. I cannot get the consent of my mind to withdraw from these men (now that I have secured local self-government and an honest election law by their aid) and leave them to the tender mercies of the Democratic party in North Carolina. The most effective way to secure the election of these various officers is to make mutual concessions and treat each party fairly.

But in all seriousness, how insignificant and unimportant is the National money problem as compared to that of self-government which now confronts all Republican and Populist voters alike in North Carolina. The question with me is whether the people shall have home rule, honest elections, local self-government and unqualified suffrage. I shudder when I think of our coming fate in the event that a Democratic Legislature is elected next Fall; it will mean the repeal of the present election law; the repeal of the act granting local self-government to the people; the enactment of a law which will practically disfanchise a large number of our voters, thereby making it well nigh impossible for a Rebublican or Populist to be elected to any office in North Carolina in the future. That peril blinds me to all experiments and new alliances. And this is my reason, Mr. Editor, for urging co-operation on the Electoral ticket.

I will thank you to publish this hurried reply to your criticism of the statement referred to by me in this communication.

A young man in Lowell, Mass., troubled with a constant succession of boils on his neck, was completely cured by taking only three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Another result of the treatment was greatly improved indigestion with increased avoirdupois

☞ We have arranged with one of the largest Publishing Houses in the country by which we can furnish a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, revised and enlarged, latest edition, and a copy of the CAROLINIAN for $3, postage prepaid

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Notice in Divorce.

NORTH CAROLINA
Pasquotank County

Whitman Lane, vs. Florence Lane.

THE defendant above named will take notice that the plaintiff has instituted a suit against her for divorce on the ground of desertion. And the defendant will take notice, that she must appear and answer or demur to the complaint at the Court House in the county of Pasquotank on the Third Monday of March, 1896.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk Superior Court.

Notice in Divorce.

NORTH CAROLINA,
Pasquotank County.

H. G. Randolph vs. Mary J. Randolph.

THE defendant above named will take notice, that the plaintiff has instituted a suit against her for divorce on the ground of desertion. And the defendant will take notice, that she must appear and answer or demur to the complaint at the Court House in the County of Pasquotank on the Third Monday of March, 1896.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk Superior Court.

BULL'S Cough Syrup

Is a remedy of sterling value. It positively cures all Bronchial Affections, Cough, Cold, Croup, Bronchitis and Grippe. You can always rely on it. DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP is indispensable to every family. Price 25 cts. Shun all substitutes.

Chew LARGE'S PLUGS. The Great Tobacco Antidote, 10c. Dealers or mail, A.C. Meyer & Co., Balto., Md.

P.P.P.

(LIPPMAN'S GREAT REMEDY)

This great remedy is indorsed by physicians, and prescribed by them all over the world.

Positively guaranteed to cure the most stubborn cases. The formula is published plainly on every bottle. As a tonic it is

Superior TO ALL Sarsaparillas

For Female Complaints and building up run-down systems it acts like magic. Try a bottle and be convinced.

READ THE TRUTH

EXTRACT FROM BOOK OF TESTIMONIALS.

"Was a rheumatic sufferer for 18 months. Derived no benefit from physicians, treatment at Mineral Wells, Tex., or Hot Springs, Ark. My doctor declared my condition hopeless, but as a last resort advised P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy. Through its use I am to-day a well man." W. F. TIMMINS, of Timmins & Hines, Leading Grocers, Waxahachie, Tex. Indorsed by B. W. FEARENS, Druggist.

"P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy, cured me of difficult breathing and palpitation of the heart. Had not slept on either side for two years; now I sleep soundly in any position." A. M. RAMSAY, De Leon, Tex.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me." J. M. LAMBERT, Notary Public.

"Suffered for years with a disagreeable eruption on my face. Various remedies failed to remove it. Three bottles of P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy, completely cured me." CAPT. J. P. JOHNSON, Savannah, Ga.

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LIPPMAN'S BLOCK-SAVANNAH, GA.

CURES DYSPEPSIA CATARRH MALARIA KIDNEY—TROUBLES PIMPLES BLOTCHES & OLD SORES BLOOD—POISONING RHEUMATISM SCROFULA &c. A WONDERFUL REMEDY.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

Rather Vindictive.

Old Boy—How's this? I hear that you have consented to the marriage of your daughter with young Seekem.

Friend (sallenly)—Yes, I had to. But never mind; just wait. I'll get even with him.

"Eh? Will you disinherit her?"

"Worse. I'll give her a concert grand piano for a wedding present."—New York Weekly.

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Con-ignments of North Carolina Herring solicited and proceeds remitted in cash. On account of intimate acquaintance and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

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Successor to

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North Carolina Shad a Specialty.

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106 FULTON MARKET.

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CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSE,

Only 15 Cents.

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Lithographs of Double Sweet Pea, Roses, Fuchsias, Blackberries, Raspberries, New Leader Tomato, Vegetables. Filled with good things, old and new. Full list of Flowers, Vegetables, Small Fruits, etc., with description and prices. Mailed on receipt of 10 cts., which may be deducted from first order—really Free,—or free with an order for any of the above.

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is just the thing for business and professional men who have a few letters to write and want those letters to look well. Doctors and lawyers, especially, find it very handy. Children easily and quickly learn to write on it.

It will do just as good work as the $100.00 machines. Of course it is not quite as fast. It is simply constructed, easily learned, easily operated.

We'll send you a letter written on it—along with a special circular—if you'll send us your address.

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$100.00 Given Away Every Month

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WE SECURE PATENTS FOR INVENTORS, and the object of this offer is to encourage persons of an inventive turn of mind. At the same time we wish to impress the fact that

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There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, fineness of finish, beauty in appearance, or has as many improvements as the

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It has Automatic Tension, Double Feed, alike on both sides of needle (*patented*), no other has it; New Stand (*patented*), driving wheel hinged and adjustable centers, thus reducing friction to the minimum.

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$1800.00 GIVEN AWAY TO INVENTORS.

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We secure the best patents for our clients, and the object of this offer is to encourage inventors to keep track of their bright ideas. At the same time we wish to impress upon the public the fact that

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All communications regarded strictly confidential. Address

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☞ *Reference—editor of this paper. Write for 50-page pamphlet, FREE.*

WISHING YOU A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

Thanking you for all past favors, we wish that it may be an enjoyable one.

The year that is now past has seen many changes in our establishment. The stock has grown larger and more complete and our working department gives us all we can attend to. We feel very much grateful with the result and wish to thank all our friends for the assistance they have given us; on the other hand, we feel that our rapidly growing business is but the natural outcome of careful attention to all repairing of fine watches, clocks and jewelry. Our motto has always been "Nothing but the best" in goods, in workmanship, in prices and in service. We recommend goods no other way than what they really are, which gives us the name of RELIABLE JEWELERS Our stock consists of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry of every description, Silverware, Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, Hair Ornaments and all the latest novelties.

To those who have not given us a trial, we can only say a trial will convince you of the truth of our statement. Cordially yours,

HATHAWAY BROS.,
RELIABLE JEWELERS.

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Machine Shop & Foundry,

MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

Made and Repaired.

Steamboat & Mill Work a Specialty.

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We are prepared to do Saw-Mill and Steamboat work and General Machine and Foundry work of all descriptions. Our tools consists of 16 to 48 inch Lathes and can turn Shafts 16 feet long. Planers 42 by 42 inches by 16 feet long.

We carry in stock a full line of Bogy and Dry Kiln Wheels; also Standard Grate Bars, and are prepared to furnish Boiler Fronts and general Foundry work on short notice.

We are prepared to do our own pattern work and we guarantee our work and prices to compare with any other city.

We carry in our Supply Store a full line of Rubber and Leather Belting, Oils, Wastes, Babbit Metal, Files, Belt Dressing, Engine and Rubber Packings, Lubricators, Steam Guages, Brass Goods of all kinds, Belt Lacing, Pipe and Pipe Fittings and Boiler Tubes.

We also handle Wood and Iron Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Collars, Shafting, Couplings and Rubber Roofing Paint. And are agents for Wood Working Machinery, Engines and Boilers and Machery of all description and Gasoline Engines and Launches.

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Mayor—Charles C. Pool; Commissioners—Policemen John Thomas A, Commander, Alson B. Seeley B. Frank Spence and Wm. W. Griggs. Clerk, Charles A. Banks; Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb; Constable and Chief of Police, Wm. C. Brooks; Street Commissioner, Reuben W. Berry; Fire Commissioners, Allen Kramer and Fred. H. Zeigler.

Collector of Customs—Jas. C. Brooks.

Postmaster—E. F. Lamb.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts

CHURCHES.

Methodist: J. H. Hall, pastor; Baptist, C. S. Blackwell, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, F. H. Johnston, pastor.

Colored—Methodist, H. B. Pettigrew, pastor; Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch, J. A. Faulk, pastor; Sawyer's Chapel, J. C. Coleman pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 217, Dr. W. W. Griggs, W. M.; G. W. Brother, S. W.; E. F. Lamb, J. W.; D. B. Bradford, Sec'y; Moses Weisel Treas. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday nights.

Odd Fellows: Achorus Lodge No. 14; F. L. Garrett, N. G.; C. W. Belanga, V. G.; J. D. Sykes, Rec. Sec'ry; W. F. Murden, Financial Sec'ty; W. W. Morrisett, Treasurer; E. F. Sawyer, N. P. G. Pasquotank Encampment No. 8; E. F. Sawyer, C. P.; W. W. Morrisett, H. P.; Monroe Bright, S. W.; C. W. Belanga, J. W.; F. L. Garrett, Scribe; J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1206; N. R. Parker, Regent; N. Underwood, Vice Regent; C. Guirkin, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary; E. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer. Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor; R. S. White, Dictator; J. H. Engle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; C. M. Burgess, Sachem; C. W. Belanga, Sr. Sagamore; J. P. Simpson, Jr. Sagamore; J. D. Hathaway, Prophet; C. C. Barnard, C. of R.; S. H. Murrell, K. of W. Meet every Wednesday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, chairman; Fred Whitehurst, Frank Weeks, Joseph E. Harrell and Charles J. Weeks.

Sheriff, Thomas P. Wilcox; Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman; Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper; Treasurer, John S. Morris; County Examiner, Gaston Pool.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.
Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.
Select School, I. N. Tillett, Principal.
State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

Hotels.

New Albemarle House

Mr. & Mrs. SAWYER Props,

Cor. Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City, N. C. First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights.

TERMS:—$2 and $2.50 per day.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON, N. C.

This well established Hotel offers first-class accommodations to travelers.

FIRST-CLASS BAR ATTACHED

☞Sample Rooms for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances furnished when desired. Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers.

Terms Reasonable.

SEEDS 12 pkt's Flower 10c. 12 pkt's Vegetable 30c. 6 Dahlias 50c. 10 Gladiolus 30c. All $1. Half 50c. Price List FREE. BEST-CHEAPEST H. F. BURT, Taunton, Mass.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, February 12, 1896.

☞St. Valentine's Day on Friday.

☞The rains of the past week have improved the Fishermen's prospects.

☞Just one year ago we had a fierce snow storm and it was piercing cold.

☞The Hotel pier at Nag's Head was badly damaged by the storm.

☞It is stated that our former townsman Mr. Benj. Banks lost $2,200 over his insurance by the late fire at Liberty.

☞John Jennings, of Salem, this county, a student at the A. & M. College, at Raleigh, died on Thursday. His remains were brought home for interment. His age was about 18.

☞John Perkins, colored, of Currituck, has fallen heir to $1,800 left by Sarah Perkins who went from that county 11 years ago to New York and recently died there.

☞Senator Pritchard has introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate as to the probable cost of providing a harbor of refuge at Cape Lookout

☞Among the law students that obtained license at the Supreme Court last week were W. S. Pendleton and T. D. Warren, of Chowan; I. N. Meekins, of Tyrrell, and E. V. Cox, of Pitt.

☞At a meeting of the students of the State University, at Chapel Hill, Mr. Robert P. Jenkins, of Elizabeth City, was elected to deliver the Oration at the annual celebration of Washington's birthday.

☞The CAROLINIAN has yet to hear of a prominent Republican or Populist in this District who does not favor cooperation in the coming campaign; and the trend of opinion is strongly in favor of Judge Russell for Governor

☞In another column will be found a letter of Senator Pritchard, in reply to a recent editorial in the "Caucasian." The CAROLINIAN fully endorses the position of the Senator and believes the Republicans of the District and State generally do.

☞The ordination of the four recently elected Deacons took place at the Baptist Church last Thursday night. Rev. W. F. Watson, of Edenton, preached the sermon and Revs. Elliott, Ferebee, Blackwell and Hocutt participated in the imposition of hand. The Deacons were J. R. Pinner, J. D. Sykes, M. H. Snowden and Geo. W. Twiddy. The entire service was a solemn and impressive one. The Board of Deacons is composed of nine men.

☞The great storm last week, which extended from Florida to Maine, was a disastrous one, felling buildings, inundating rivers, collapsing bridges, damaging railroads, destroying much property and drowning numbers of people. While at Elizabeth City the gale was severe, excepting blowing down the South end wall of the Cotton Factory and lifting a new building in the First Ward from its foundation the damage was not very great.

☞The Raleigh "News and Observer" of Friday, has this to say about one of our distinguished townsman:

J. Heywood Sawyer, esq., of Elizabeth City, who is attending the Supreme Court, is a great believer in his section. Talking some days ago with some Northern gentlemen who were discussing the theory that the Archipelligo was the Garden of Eden. Mr. Sawyer declared that such a theory was wrong, and that the Garden of Eden was located in the neighborhood of Elizabeth City.

☞We clip the following from the Raleigh correspondence of the Wilmington Star:

Mr. G. W. Cobb, of Elizabeth City, a leading and influential citizen of that town, was here this week for several days. Mr. Cobb is an earnest Republican and, more properly speaking, an anti-Democrat. He says fusion is a certainty and that a joint electoral ticket, as well as State and County tickets will be put up. Mr. Cobb is a strong Russell man and he asserts that the Republicans in his section are for him for Governor.

Mr. Cobb is an expert mathematician, and his methods of calculating are nothing short of phenominal. By the flash of an eye at a long string of figures he can give the result.

☞As stated in last week's issue of the CAROLINIAN, the colony projected by our enterprising and public spirited citizen, Mr. R. O Preyor, has passed its initial stage and assumed an actual formative shape—several families from the West having already located upon their portions of the 1000 acres tract Every acre has been disposed of and the other purchasers, also from the West, expect to arrive during the coming Spring and Fall. It is gratifying to learn that these colonists are intellgent, industrious, economical and religious people, possessing the qualifications of the best citizenship. They have decided to leave the rigorous North for our more genial climate. In securing this class of immigrants to this section Mr. Preyor is accomplishsng what will not only benefit them and our immediate section but will add to the trade and aid in promoting the material prosperity of Elizabeth City.

☞See the advertisement of James Vick's Sons.

☞Zoeller Life Size Crayon in Frame for $2.90 is his special offer during February and March.

☞Lime scattered about the poultry house is a good purifier.

Doily and two skeins of wash silk at Weisel's for 5 cents.

☞At leap year weddings the same ritual will be used. The man won't promise to obey; but he'll do it.

☞Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged at Zoeller's, Water street.

☞Somebody has said that the pig is the most wonderful animal known, because it is first killed, then cured.

Stamped Work cheaper at Weisel's than anywhere else in the city.

☞"Best they ever had taken," is what they say of Zoeller's Pictures.

☞At a country Sunday School a small boy, on being asked for his text answered, "Many are cold, but few are frozen."

Don't wait until it rains before you think of those Umbrellas at Weisel's

☞See Fowler & Co.'s Counterpanes and Blankets before buying.

☞When you want Photographing done go to Zoeller's, on Water street. He makes the best only.

☞A man with a good memory does not have to work hard to be entertaining to the majority of his acquaintances.

☞Gentlemen have you seen our line of Overcoats? If not, call at once as they are going fast. McCabe & Grice.

☞Speaking of some deaths, a countryman remarked the other day "A good many people are dying this winter that never died before."

Any young lady guaranteed to catch a beaux on her first appearance in public with one of Weisel's Stylish Hats on.

☞True politeness is perfect ease and freedom. It simply consists in treating others just as you would love to be treated yourself.

☞Fowler & Co. have just received a large and well assorted line of Men's Fall and Winter All Wool Suits, worth from $12.50 to $15.00 which will be sold at $8.00. Come early if you want a bargain.

☞To "A Young Reader," the CAROLINIAN replies: The nineteenth century will close business when nineteen centuries have elapsed, which will be on the last day and last minute of the year 1900, and at the next moment the twentieth century will commence operations at the old stand.

☞CARPETS—Ingrain Carpets from 10c per yard up, and 1 pc heavy Rag Carpet 16c; bargains in small pieces and Remnants of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets at Fowler & Co.'s

☞It is not every hand that can plow; to do it really well requires skill and intelligence. The furrow should be of even width and depth and turned smoothly and handsomely; the plow should be right, the team right, and the one should be rightly hitched to the other. Plowing is easy—to some. The plow may do good work or very poor work.

☞Is your wall faded or discolored? If it is, go to THE FAIR and get some of the Wall Paper they are selling so cheap.

☞The price of corn at Norfolk 35 cents; in this market 32. Cotton, at Norfolk, good middling 8 1-8; middling, 7 1-16; good ordinary, 7 2-2. In this market, in the seed 2 3-4 cents.

A mean-just-what-we-say sale is on at Moses Weisel's. See his 19c all wool goods. Henrettas and Surges, 33⅓c kind.

☞Whenever you are in need of nice beef, pork or fresh meat of any kind go to W. T. Davis's Meat Market, on Water street, near Main, where you will always find a full supply.

☞From a letter just received from one of the leading Republicans of Western Carolina—a man of wide influence—we quote the following:

I notice the politicians, or rather some of them, are trying to stir up strife in the Fusion ranks If I know the sentiment in the state, Republicans and Populists will vote together en masse against Democracy, regardless of so-called leaders and other politicians whomsoever.

☞"Ground hog" day came this year on Sunday, the 2nd inst, and that animal, emerging from his lair, saw his shadow in the bright sunshine, which, according to tradition, was a sign that he would be obliged to confine himself closely to his hole for the ensuing six weeks on account of inclement weather. The sagacity of the animal is never at fault, according to those who are the most careful observers of its habits, and if it is correct this time, as usual, we shall be obliged to pay up for the uncommonly fine weather of the last few months, to which there has been no parallel in recent years. But every day is one day nearer to the Spring, now almost within hailing distance, and the trill of its coming birds almost within hearing. Even if the groundhog is right its six weeks of additional hibernation will soon pass, after which it will antic gayly in the advancing sun, no longer afraid of its own shadow, and its example may then be deemed worthy of frank and fearless imitation.

☞WANTED—Six energetic men to canvas. Good pay guaranteed. Inquire at the CAROLINIAN Office.

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 6:53 and will set to-night at 5:37.—Miss Fannie Dawson, who has been undergoing treatment at Baltimore for facial trouble, has returned and greatly benefitted.—A "changing" situation is that of the Cashier.—Miss Mary Ziegler is visiting friends at Edenton.—"Hard luck" is generally a synonym for laziness.—Dr. W. B. Fearing, of Manteo, was in the city last week.—The cream of a book is not obtained by skimming it.—Among the "high jinks" kicked up by the wind on our streets last Thursday were the turning of umbrellas wrong side out, the snatching off of hats and hurling them hither and to, and other pranks disagreeable to pedesterians.—There are those who hold that

A well-filled purse
Is not a curse,
But the lack of dimes
Is one of the crimes.

—"Good luck" is a twin brother to hard work.—Several weddings are on the tapis the latter part of the month.—Mr. Pat. H. Williams, of Camden, who is taking a Theological course at Randolph-Macon College, spent several days visiting friends here last week.—The difference between love and selfishness is that "love suffereth long and is kind."—Mr. Reubin Davis has been appointed Manager of the Telephone.—The Arounder overheard the following the other evening: "I wouldn't allow a horrid man to kiss me, would you?" "Of course not; I do not know any such."—It is stated as a matter of fact that although a girl may be bright enough to know that "kiss" is a noun, she's frequently unable to decline it.—Contractor Breen and Foreman Craig did some quick work on Friday. They took up the bridge at the foot of Tiber Creek, passed the Pile Driver through and put the bridge back again, all within two hours. They are hustlers and know exactly when and where to strike.—A Water street young man thinks a certain young lady he has been smiling on is inconsistent. He says:

When she refused to marry me,
She promised to be my sister,
Yet she was mad as she could be,
When, with paternal haste, I kissed her.

—Mrs. Joseph Griest, Mrs. Charles Balden and Miss Mollie Clark, of New Castle, Pa., arrived on Friday to visit Mr. and Mrs. Newton Underwood on Church street.—Rev. Dr. S. Blackwell, the elequent pastor of the Baptist Church, is delivering a series of instructive and interesting sermons on "The Lost Tribe of Israel."—"You are as full of airs as a hand organ," said a First Ward young man to a young lady who refused to let him see her home the other evening. "That may be," was her reply, "but I don't go with a *crank*."—Charlie Pritchard, the CAROLINIAN Carrier Boy," has a new Bicycle, and it is handsome one.—Dr. Pendleton's new Hotel on Water street has been named the "Arlington." It is now open for guests.—A lie that is half a truth is often the blackest of lies.—Miss Estella Preyor, who has been visiting the family of Mr. R. O. Preyor, at the "Seven Pines" on Riverside, left on Friday for her home in Cleveland, Ohio. She made many friends while here.—The observant Versifier writes thus:

It is painful to see how a close-fisted churl
Is made to shell out by some managing girl.
But the contest has been since time began,
'Twixt hard-heart woman and soft-hearted man.

Well, 'twas ever thus—Rev. Dr. Solomon Pool, now stationed at South Mills, gave us a very pleasant call on Friday.—The tide in Tiber and Poindexter Creeks has been unusally high the past two weeks.—Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Landon, of Blossburg, Pa., arrived here on Saturday to spend several days. Mrs. Landon is a daughter of our late esteemed friend Mr. E. J. Bosworth, so well and favorably known here, whose death was some time ago announced in the CAROLINIAN.—When all else is lost the future still remains.—The Draw Bridge over Charles Creek broke down on Friday. Work on its rebuilding has begun.—The Methodist are preparing for a revival at their Church here.—A certain woman rather had her "hubby" the other day. "Don't you know that every time a woman gets angry she adds a wrinkle to her face?" said he. "Yes; its a wise provision of nature to let the women know the kind of husband she's got." was the crushing reply.—The other day the rhyming Grumbler sat down and rhymed:

The day is dark, and cold and weary,
The rain and mists do not get weary,
It is too windy, chill and damp
For aught but to snuffle, cuss and stamp.

—Rev. Mr. Hocutt, pastor of the Baptist Church at Rocky Mount, accompanied by his mother, have been on a visit to his brother Rev. W. E. Hocutt, at the Pasquotank Methodist Paronage, on Ehringhause street.—Mr. George Blades, of Newberne, has been on a visit to his brother Mr. J. B. Blades, on Pennsylvania Avenue.—Elijah Williams, the Hackman, is having a neat new "Bus" about ready for use. He carries passengers to and from the trains and boats.—E. F. Aydlett esq., returned on Saturday from Raleigh and he left for New York City yesterday.—Mr. Anson E. Cohoon, attending the A. & M. College at Raleigh, accompanied the remains of his fellow student John Jennings home. He will return back tomorrow.—Engineer D. J. Howell, accompanied by Mrs Howell, arrived here on Monday, and returned back yesterday.—Do not fail to carefully read the advertisement of W. J. Woodley, the leading Grocery man in Elizabeth City. He keeps prime goods and sells at rock-bottom prices.—Do you expect a Valentine?—Rev. C. S. Brown, of Winton, called and paid his respects yesterday. See further notice in the Colored Column.—Mr. and Mrs N. R. Zimmerman are suffering from an attack of the "grippe."—J. Heywood Sawyer esq. returned from the Supreme Court yesterday.

Any tendency to premature baldness may be promptly checked by the use of Ayer' Hair Vigor. Don't delay till the scalp is bare and the hair-roots destroyed. If you would realize the best results, begin at once with this invaluable preparation.

THE OLDEST AND THE BEST

Cough-cure, the most prompt and effective remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. As an emergency medicine, for the cure of Croup, Sore Throat, Lung Fever and Whooping Cough,

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

cannot be equaled. E. M. BRAWLEY, D. D., Dis. Sec. of the American Baptist Publishing Society, Petersburg, Va., endorses it, as a cure for violent colds, bronchitis, etc. Dr. Brawley also adds: To all ministers suffering from throat troubles, I recommend

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Awarded Medal at World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS Cure Liver and Stomach Troubles.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FIRST-CLASS BRICK: The Thompons Brick Works manufucture the best Brick for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burnid and "all right" in every respect. Ae orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager, Elizabeth City, N. C.

EYE HAS NOT SEEN | EAR HAS NOT HEARD,

neither has it entered into the hearts of men (or women either) what we have in store for you.

Have you Seen

our elegant assortment of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinary, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, &c.? Nothing like it has ever been shown here beofre.

Have you Heard

that we are offering this stock at prices way down, the very mention of which will make you think that we must have made a mistake.

It's a Fact.

We've got the goods. You have the money. We want to exchange with you, and if you will call at our store we will offer you such inducements that you will be glad to accept our terms.

Come & Inspect

our stock, and buy what you are in need of, and we will both be happy.

McCabe & Grice,

Leading Merchants and Hustlers,

WATER STREET,

Elizabeth City, N. C

WE ADMIT OF

No Superior

AND ACKNOWLEDGE

No Equals

IN OUR MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY Of

New Styles.

Our Store is now filled to the utmost with a choice line of carefully selected Bargains in Men and Boys

Clothing.

All of the prevailing styles in assortments complete, specially purchased to meet the known wants of this community. Our prices are of uniformly low grade. Our prices do our talking Our prices cannot be copied by would-be competitors. Our prices make our business which talks for itself.

If you Want

SRPERIOR GOODS MARVELOUSLY CHEAP VISIT

Moses Weisel.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

The way of the transgressor seemeth hard.

Ransom Rodgers, of South Mills, paid us a visit last week.

W. T. Johnson has opened a grocery store on Leather Hill.

Several buildings are noted in course of erection.

"Sunday Observance" was discontinued at the Y. M. C. A. hall on last Sunday evening.

James Gallop, of Powell's Point, was in our town last week.

Joseph Hollowell, residing in the lower part of the county, died Friday.

A Valentine Entertainment for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church, will be held on Friday night.

Hon. Hugh Cale is back again from Washington, where he has succeeded in securing a government position.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Jones, who have been spending some time with relatives here, will leave to-morrow on their return North.

The N. and E. B. Sabbath School Convention, W. G. Taylor, President, will meet with Olive Branch Sabbath School on the 26th inst.

Two marriages are reported for next week. Rumor mentions our erstwhile friend from the "City of Magnificent Distances" as one of the contracting parties.

Over on the North Side on Sunday dpring a fight among some boys, one was cut and a magistrate's trial resulted on Monday. Another evidence of a lack of Sunday observance. Send the boys to Sabbath School and Church and help keep them out of mischief.

The Elizabeth City Lyceum presented its first programme to an appreciative audience one evening last week. Among other interesting features were addresses by Mr. J. E. Felton and Profs. Earle and Brown. The Lyceum supplies a long felt want by affording a field for intellectual improvement and wholesome recreation for those of a literary turn of mind.

Rev. C. S. Brown, of Winton, Missionary Secretary of the Colored Baptist State Convention, spent a day in this city arranging for an Institute to be held in Olive Branch Church on the 4th, 5th and 6th of next month. He is engaged in holding a series of these meetings throughout the State for the purpose of stimulating interest in Baptist missions and encouragecing Christian workers.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Protect Your Wife

and Children from poverty in case of your death by Insuring your Life in the STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, of Worcester Mass., one of the Oldest, Strongest and Most Reliable Nonforfeitable Dividend Paying Insurance Companies in the United States.

T. T. WHITCOMB,
Local Agent.

☞Also agent for the N. E. Mutual Accident Assurance Co., Boston, Mass. Elizabeth City, N. C.

KEATON HOTEL,

Cor. of Main and Poindexter Streets

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

☞Rates moderate. Meals at all Hours. Rooms Furnished. A Restaurant attached.

Kramer Bros. & Co.,

(INCORPORATED)

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

KILN & AIR DRIED

LUMBER

—AND—

Building Material

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FLOORING,

.....SIDING.....

CEILING

Wndow and Door FRAMES.

Doors, Sash and Blinds, Moulding, Scroll and Turned Work, Church Furniture, Store Fixtures, Bill Lumber, Lath, Pickets, &c., &c.

Fish and Produce BOXES

Shipments made by Rail or Water Estimates Furnished Address KRAMER BROS., & CO., Elizabeth City, N. C.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—*it won't stain your teeth*, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver
Neuralgia, Troubles,
Constipation, Bad Blood
Malaria, Nervous ailments
Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book—free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.
Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

W. J. Woodley

Has been and is now one of Elizabeth City's most enterprising and reliable Grocery Merchants. He has been doing business at Nos. 138 and 140 Water street for several years, during which time he has gained the confidence of the people, who have shown their appreciation of Woodley's

Fair Dealing

by giving him a large portion of their patronage, which enables him to buy his goods in large lots many direct from the manufacturer in car loads. He started in business with the idea that the only sure way not to fail was to owe no man for goods, but to pay cash for everything he bought. It also taught him that payin cash for goods enabled him to buy cheaper. Some people wonder why Woodley's prices are so low, when nearly everything else is advancing. There is only one reason, and that is he watches the markets, buys in large lots on low markets, pays spot cash, gets close prices and is satisfied with small profits. A few weeks ago flour took a jump, but Woodley was on watch and bought 5 car loads just before the advance. The result is that he is now selling flour for less than Miller's prices in the West. Woodley struck it on Potatoes the other day; he bought 200 barrels Houlton Early Rose Seed; they have also advanced, but he is still selling them low.

SALOMONSKY'S COST MARK.

RICHALE OUT

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

If the Woman In the Moon

Could see our goods and these low prices she would perhaps be as eager to get these bargains as her earthly sisters are. We say "the woman in the moon" because we are told that we have been mistaken all along when we imagined there was a man in there. Any way you

Never saw A Time in History

when you could buy dry goods at as low prices as you can to-day. OUR FEBRUARY CLEARANCE SALE is making much money saving for those who buy now. We have added a grocery department and shall be glad to have an examination of prices and goods.

Terms cash; so don't ask for credit.

THE FAIR,

WATER STREET. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

FOWLER & CO

Wholesale and Retail.

DRY GOODS AND SHOES

Bottom Prices to All.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS.

No. 16½—Surrey Harness, Price $14.50. As good as sells for $20.

bns have sold direct to the consumer for 23 years, at wholesale prices, saving them the dealers' profits. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 60 styles of Harness, 41 styles Riding Saddles. Top Buggies as low as $35. Phaetons as low as $55. Spring Wagons $31 to $50. Send for large catalogue.

No. 723—Price, with lamps, sunshade, apron and fenders, $60.00. As good as sells for $90.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., W. B. Pratt, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

A Watch With a History.

The watch of Lord Lovat, the last victim of the executioner's axe in England, which has been discovered in the ruins of an old house in Newton street, Holborn, notorious at one time as the abode of criminals of the worst type, has had an eventful history; but the prevailing opinion that it has been lost since the lifetime of its original owner seems far from correct. According to a correspondent, who writes to us on this subject, it has been in the possession of private individuals until a comparatively recent period, and he gives the following interesting facts concerning its history: Some thirty-five years ago the watch was in the possession of a distant relative of Lord Lovat, it having been handed down from generation to generation for over 100 years. At that time, however, the then owner of the watch was in temporary pecuniary embarrassment, and gave the valued relic, one of a number he possessed at the time, as security for a small loan; but when shortly afterward, on getting uneasy at the watch getting out of his hands, he managed to obtain the money to redeem it, he was informed by the gentleman in whose hands the watch had been placed that it had been stolen from him, and that he had been entirely unsuccessful in his endeavors to discover its whereabouts. The son of the before mentioned gentleman, who has in his possession at the present time the cap in which Lord Lovat was executed, as well as some seals and other interesting relics of the famous Jacobite, has recognized the watch as the one at one time belonging to his father, and is now in communication with the manager of the Holborn Restaurant, in the hope that he may recover the relic, which is of such family interest. Other claims have been made besides the above, but on entirely different grounds principally by claimants of Lord Lovat's estate.—Westminster Budget.

The Lion's Roar.

Dr. Livingstone noted the odd resemblance of the lion's roar to that of the ostrich. Mr. Millais says that though the roar of the latter is not so loud, it has exactly the same tone as that of the lion. But the ostrich always roars his best, the lion very seldom. This is partly because a "good" roar needs a great physical effort. The whole interior and muscles of mouth, throat, stomach, and abdomen are, for the moment, converted into an organ of terrific sound, and the sound does make the earth tremble—or appear to do so. But the attitude is not that usually drawn. Unless he roars lying down, when he puts his head up, like a dog barking, the lion "emits his first moan in any position, then draws in his neck and lowers his head with extended jaws, right down to his fore paws, as if about to be violently sick; while at the same time the back is arched, and the whole animal bears an appearance of concentrated strain."

This is Captain Millais's phonetic rendering of the sound, taken when listening to three lions roaring their best: "Moan—roar—r-o-a-r—roar—roar—roar—grunt—grunt—grunt—grunt, (dying away.)" Why lions roar, when it ought to pay better to keep silent, is not yet explained. General Hamilton was convinced that tigers hunting in company roar to confuse and frighten the deer. Possibly the lion roars, when prowling around a camp, in the hope of causing some of the draught animals to break loose; at other times it appears to be a form of conversation with others at a distance.—The Spectator.

Cheese Making in Switzerland.

In Switzerland the making of cheese is not left to hazard and to the whim or ignorance of the peasant. Not only is its consumption very large, but the exportation of cheese from the little Republic last year amounted to $11,000,000. For these reasons the Government takes a paternal interest in the industry and to this end has established cantonal schools, the pupils of which are taught the theory and the practice of cheese making by eminent professors. The course is twelve months, and the curriculum includes hygiene, physics, chemistry, pasturage, manufacture and accounts. Not content with this, the Federal Government sends young men abroad to study, and at present forty students are in Italy investigating the methods of the production of the famous Paunscan and Modena cheese of that country.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Nervous

People wonder why their nerves are so weak; why they get tired so easily; why they do not sleep naturally; why they have frequent headaches, indigestion and

Nervous Dyspepsia. The explanation is simple. It is found in that impure blood—feeding the nerves on refuse instead of the elements of strength and vigor. Opiate and nerve compounds simply deaden and do not cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla feeds the nerves pure, rich blood, gives natural sleep, perfect digestion, is the true remedy for nervousness.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

NYNU—6

DETECTIVES To represent us in every town in the United States. Enclose 2c. stamp for particulars. GLOBE DETECTIVE AGENCY, 161 2-8 Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

ITCHING PILES MYERS' Solid Extract Witch Hazel cures them. 25c. and 50c. pots at druggists, or sample mailed FREE. J. J. FLECK, Tiffin, O.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

In the United States Senate Mr. Vest assailed Secretary Morton for disregarding the Seed-Distribution law.

Among the bills favorably reported in the Senate was that granting a pension of $200 a month to the widow of the late General Walter Q. Gresham, and $100 a month to the widow of the late General Thomas Ewing.

The Senate Finance Committee reported a free silver substitute for the House revenue bill. The House Ways and Means Committee refused to concur in the Senate free silver bill.

The Solicitor-General moved in the Supreme Court to cancel the Berliner telephone patent on the ground that there is a fraudulent conspiracy in the Patent Office with the Bell Company

Orders have been issued to the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, to finish the monitor Terror to go into commission March 1.

Mrs. Cleveland's first and only reception to the public was one of the most crowded on record. Never has the White House held a larger or more promiscuous gathering. Mrs. Cleveland shook hands with nearly 5000 persons.

House Committee No. 2, Johnson, of Indiana, Chairman, decided the contested election case of Van Horn against Tarsney, from the Fifth Missouri District, in favor of Mr. Van Horn, Republican, the contestant.

Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church addressed an urgent appeal to President Cleveland in behalf of the Christians in Armenia.

The nomination of Colonel John J. Coppinger, Twenty-third United States Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, made April 25, 1895, vice General Wesley Merritt, promoted to be Major-General, was confirmed by the Senate.

The National Board of Trade ended its annual meeting at Washington by calling on President Cleveland, who received the delegates in his private office. Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Stannard, of Missouri, delivered a brief address, warmly commending the President for his efforts in behalf of the commercial interests of the country, to which the President fittingly replied.

Secretary Morton predicts normal crops this year.

Mrs. Howard G. White was robbed of a $2500 diamond pendant while attending the President's recent diplomatic reception at the White House.

Domestic.

Ex-United States Treasurer James N. Huston, assigned, and his bank in Connersville, Ind., suspended.

The British freight steamship Lamington ran ashore in the fog on Long Island, off Patchogue, when under a full head of steam. Apparently she was not badly damaged.

The shortage in the Fort Stanwix Bank accounts at Rome, N. Y., is said to be $375,000.

All the lumbermen of the Pacific Coast have formed a trust.

The failure of the Weber Piano Company and two other leading piano concerns allied to it was announced in New York City.

At a largely attended meeting in Carnegie Music Hall, New York City, at which every creed was represented except the one most concerned, resolutions were adopted commending the work of the Salvation Army in this country, and urging that Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth be not recalled to England.

Charles Burr, sentenced by Magistrate Smith, of Burlington, N. J., to attend thirty temperance meetings, under penalty of being sent to jail, was converted at the first meeting.

Heavy rains have prevailed throughout the South and Southwest.

William Cæsar, colored, a condemned murderer, died suddenly in the State prison at Sing Sing, N. Y. He killed his sweetheart in New York City. He had been convicted and sentenced to die in the electric chair in July next.

Reports from over fifty points in different parts of the State show the heaviest rains known in Texas at this season of the year for years. Streams are out of their banks.

Margaret Dillon, an aged woman, was robbed and driven into the street, half naked, in Bridgeport, Conn., during a snowstorm, and Emma Wheeler and Emma Finnegan, whom she accused before she died, were arrested.

George Bliss, the partner of Governor Levi P. Morton in the banking firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., died suddenly at his residence, in New York City.

The steamer Caracas, bound for La Guayra, Venezuela, ran ashore at Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

Dr. William T. I. McLaughlin, a Jersey City (N. J.) cattle inspector, died from tuberculosis, with which he had been inoculated while testing diseased meat in a Jersey City stock yard.

The jury at Union, Mo., in the case of Arthur Duestrow, the young millionaire charged with the murder of his wife and child in St. Louis two years ago, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. He was sentenced to death.

The business portion of Rutland, Ill., was destroyed by fire. Loss $50,000.

There was a dense fog, and the tug Robert E. Sayre, abandoned by her crew after a collision, ran wild in New York Harbor and was lassoed as she headed for Bedloe's Island.

The Yale 'Varsity crew announced its purpose to go to England and row in the Henley Regatta

Twenty-one young men, all members of the sophomore class, have been expelled from Ottawa University (Kansas) for having defied the faculty by giving a banquet to the feminine members of the class at a restaurant after 10.30 p. m. Tuesday. Declarations of regret saved the girls.

A special train bearing the Liberty Bell and an escort of Philadelphians and Atlantans left Atlanta for Philadelphia. The train made numerous short stops along the way.

The Rev. Dr. William H. Furness died in Philadelphia.

At Brenham, Texas, Thomas Dwyer, a millionaire, was murdered by unknown persons in his office, in the centre of the business portion of the city, robbery being the purpose.

John R. Haines, a farmer living near Indianapolis, Ind., beat his wife to death with a poker and then hanged himself in the barn. He is supposed to have been insane.

Dr. Alfred L. Kennedy, a man of considerable scientific attainments as a metallurgist and geologist, was burned to death during a fire in his rooms in an office building, Philadelphia. The origin of the fire is unknown.

At Rahway, N. J., Louis Dietz, a mechanic, made a desperate effort to kill his family. He killed himself, but his efforts to end the lives of the other two members of his family failed.

Foreign Notes.

Miss Clara Barton, with her Red Cross Association, left London for Constantinople, Turkey.

Lady Jane Francesca Wilde, mother of Oscar Wilde, died in London.

The funeral of Prince Henry of Battenberg took place in Osborne, Isle of Wight.

The Canadian House of Commons adopted a motion virtually declaring against annexation to the United States.

Germany informed Venezuela that, while she will recognize the Monroe doctrine, Venezuela must pay her just debts.

Advices from Constantinople are that the reported strained relations between the Porte and the United States Government are without foundation.

WORDS of one syllable say most.

A Simile in Smoke.

There's all sorts of grades of tobacco plant. The best comes from Havana. There's all sorts of grades of sarsaparilla plant. The best comes from Honduras. If you want cheap tobacco, all right—provided you get value for your money. Cheap tobacco's not as good to smoke—but it don't cost as much.

If you **want** cheap sarsaparilla . . . But you don't want it. Of course you don't. You are paying for the best. To pay for the best and get anything but Honduras sarsaparilla is like paying for Havana cigars and getting Pittsburg "Stogies." There's only one sarsaparilla made exclusively from the imported Honduras plant. That's Ayer's. Just keep it in mind that you are paying for Honduras sarsaparilla when you are paying for the best; but you don't get what you pay for unless you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Any doubt about it? Send for the "Curebook."
It kills doubts but cures doubters.
Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

PROGRESS OF CUBA'S WAR

Report That Maceo Was Defeated by the Spanish.

REBELS ANNIHILATE REGULARS.

The Cuban General Driven From Paso Real, His Cavalry Charges Parried and His Whole Force Routed by Luque's Column---Charged in Vain Up to the Very Points of the Bayonets.

General Luque of the Spanish Army in Cuba, in an official report, says he encountered several bands of Maceo's forces at Paso Real, Pinar del Rio Province. After a hard battle, in which General Luque was wounded slightly in the leg, the insurgents were driven off with a loss of sixty-two. The dead were left on the field; about two hundred were wounded. The Spanish loss is stated as one Major killed, another Major wounded and one Captain, one Lieutenant and thirty privates wounded.

General Luque's command was in Pinar del Rio City. It left there Sunday morning,

THE WAR IN CUBA.
(Colonel Rego, an insurgent chief, among his men.)

and after a severe march of twenty-seven hours encountered near Paso Real, the bands of insurgents of Maceo, Miro Fayas and Sotomayor. General Luque attacked with his vanguard, commanded by Colonel Hernandez, assailing the rebel flank, while General Luque personally with his centre and rear charged through the main street of the town of Paso Real.

The rebels made a stubborn defence, firing from the houses on General Luque's right. They were, however, gradually driven toward the extreme east end of the town, where they rallied and sustained a second attack. General Luque's men firing incessant volleys as they advanced.

General Luque reports that he then charged the insurgents with his cavalry, killing ten of them. At the end of the main street a thousand rebels, armed with machetes, attempted to make a stand, but the Spanish cavalry held their position until reinforced by the infantry. After General Luque had taken the town he reports that he continued the skirmishing in the suburbs.

He followed the retreating insurgents a mile and a half, and in a grove of palm trees the rebels rallied and made two impetuous charges, reaching, as he says: "To the very points of our bayonets."

The Spanish infantry, however, bravely held their ground until the arrival of an artillery force, which compelled the insurgents to withdraw under fire.

THE WAR IN CUBA.
(One of Maceo's picket men on the lookout.)

General Luque, though he was shot through the leg, kept his saddle until the end of the battle. Lopez Mijares, commander of the civil guard, and Jose Ruiz Perez, a Major of the infantry, were killed, as was also a Captain.

SPANISH ANNIHILATED.

Lieutenant Borges and a Detachment Attacked and Nearly Killed.

A band of Cuban insurgents attacked a detachment of twenty-one Spanish troops, who were working in repairing the railway near Esperanza. A Lieutenant, Eluarde Borges, and fifteen men, were killed. Only five of the troops escaped, and they were wounded.

Colonel Tejada, with eight hundred men, signally defeated the insurgents under Jose Maceo. The rebels occupied a strong position at Apocinado, where the insurgent government was located. After seven hours' fighting the rebels abandoned their position, leaving seven dead on the field. They abandoned a quantity of arms and munitions. The Spanish loss was four killed and thirty-one wounded.

The Spanish Cabinet has rejected the proposal to levy a war tax to meet the expenses of the campaign in Cuba, and has also decided not to increase the customs duties in Cuba.

Plateados Lynched in Cuba.

A patrol of Civil Guards found in the mountains near the plantation of Australia, Cuba, five Plateados or guerrillas who had evidently been lynched.

Campos Hooted in Spain.

A crowd gathered at the Valladolid Railway station, in Spain, and when the train arrived on which General Campos, who had just returned from Cuba, was traveling to Madrid some of the assemblage hooted at him. A few of the crowd cheered, but it was evident that popular feeling was against him for his failure to suppress the insurrection in Cuba. A number of police were present at the station, and some of the hooters were arrested. A majority of the Spanish newspapers are indignant with General Campos for suggesting that autonomy should be granted to the Cubans. They declare that the suggestion is an insult to the Nation, after the sacrifices it has made.

Odds and Ends.

Potatoes are six cents a bushel at Plainfield, Wis.

The Budapest tower is to be 650 feet higher than that of M. Eiffel, 1625 in all.

There are living at the present time over thirty men who have tried to swim Niagara Falls.

A National military park under the Palisades on the Hudson at New York City is proposed.

Among the New Year's gifts of the Sultan of Turkey to the Russian Czar was a piece of the true cross.

A sturgeon weighing more than 600 pounds was caught near The Dalles, Oregon. Its head weighed 125 pounds.

A Greek merchant named Schilizzi has erected a Greek Church in Paris on the Rue Bizet at a cost of $600,000.

Idaho stockmen are disposing of their surplus horses by cutting them up and feeding the cooked meat to hogs.

In Algeria there is a river of ink caused by the water passing through beds of decaying moss and a stratum of iron ore.

It is said that the French army in Madagascar is so frightfully decimated with fever that it is doubtful whether it will be able to stay there at all.

Mayor Sutro, of San Francisco, has issued a circular appealing to the people of Kentucky, in which State the Southern Pacific Railroad Company was incorporated, to aid California by repealing the incorporation.

A FINE POULTRY SHOW.

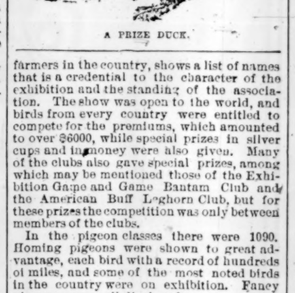
Annual Exhibition of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association.

The opening of the seventh annual show of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Asso-

THE IDEAL BUFF COCHIN.

ciation, at Madison Square Garden, New York City, showed it to be one of the best exhibitions that the association has ever given. There were 2030 entries, or over 5000 birds, and everything in the line of poultry from the smallest bantam to the massive English cochins was shown. There is so much money invested in the raising of poultry, either for trade or pleasure, that the value of the birds in the exhibition runs up into very high figures.

The association, which includes among its members of the best known gentlemen



A PRIZE DUCK.

farmers in the country, shows a list of names that is a credential to the character of the exhibition and the standing of the association. The show was open to the world, and birds from every country were entitled to compete for the premiums, which amounted to over $6000, while special prizes in silver cups and in money were also given. Many of the clubs also gave special prizes, among which may be mentioned those of the Exhibition Game and Game Bantam Club and the American Buff Leghorn Club, but for these prizes the competition was only between members of the clubs.

In the pigeon classes there were 1090. Homing pigeons were shown to great advantage, each bird with a record of hundreds of miles, and some of the most noted birds in the country were on exhibition. Fancy pigeons were well displayed.

A display from London, Canada, of Polish birds in every known variety was a specialty. The birds in the exhibition included turkeys, game fowls and all kinds of pigeons.

There was a fine display of incubators and chickens and ducks were hatched every day during the exhibition.

FOR THE GERMAN EMBASSY.

First Assistant Secretary of State Uhl Selected by the President.

President Cleveland selected First Assistant Secretary of State Edwin F. Uhl, of Michigan, to be Ambassador of the United States to Germany, to succeed the late Ambassador, Mr. Runyon. Mr. Uhl called at the White House and talked with the President in regard to the Berlin Embassy. This was followed by a formal tender of the office and its acceptance. In anticipation of his departure for Germany Mr. Uhl is closing up his work in the department, and will lose no time in sailing after his nomination is confirmed.

Edwin F. Uhl was born of German parents in New York State fifty years ago, went to Michigan with his parents in 1846 and was brought up on a farm near Ypsilanti. He was educated in the Ypsilanti schools and the State University, and in 1866 entered upon the practice of law. Two years later he went to Grand Rapids and by his talent and ability early took a front place at the county bar. His practice soon became large, and his income was estimated at $20,000 to $30,000 a year. Four years ago Mr. Uhl was elected Mayor of Grand Rapids, Mich., by the largest plurality ever given any candidate for that office, and a year later was re-elected. He was elected delegate-at-large to the last Democratic National Convention, and in the convention, in behalf of Michigan, presented the name of Judge Allen B. Morse for the Vice-Presidency. He was very active in the last campaign and contributed liberally, not only with speeches, but with money to the Democratic cause. His appointment as Assistant Secretary of State was very popular in Michigan.

Murdered by Cattle Rustlers.

Colonel Albert J. Fountain, of Las Cruces, New Mexico, a prominent lawyer, and Speaker of the New Mexico Territorial House of Representatives, has been murdered, with his nine-year-old boy, by cattle rustlers on the desert between Tularous and Las Cruces. The cause was his activity in prosecuting the cattle thieves.

A Swiss Arbitrator.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has decided, with the consent of the President of the Federation, to nominate an arbitrator in the Bering Sea dispute between England and the United States.

Public Debt Statement.

The monthly statement of the public debt, issued by the United States Treasury Department, shows the public debt on January 31, 1896, less cash in the Treasury, to have been $953,046,237, an increase over last month of $5,747,975, which is accounted for by a decrease during the month of $6,435,422 in the cash in the Treasury. The debt is classified as follows: Interest-bearing debt, $747,362,820; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,673,190; debt bearing no interest, $375,602,001; total debt, $1,124,638,015, which does not include certificates and Treasury notes outstanding amounting to $562,542,773, which is offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury.

The cash in the Treasury is recapitulated as follows: Gold, $99,630,356; silver, $505,421,818; paper, $153,279,225; disbursing officers' balances, etc., $16,159,324, making an aggregate of $774,553,725, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to $602,961,947, leaving a cash balance of $171,591,778.

The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows the total receipts during January to have been $29,237,670, against $27,804,399 during January, 1895. The expenditures for January were $32,529,340, against $34,533,447 during January, 1895. The excess of expenditures for the month over the receipts, therefore, was $3,291,670, and for the seven months of the present fiscal year the deficit was $18,686,077.

FREE SILVER BILL WINS.

The United States Senate Passes the Substitute for the Bond Bill.

THE TEXT OF THE MEASURE.

There Was a Sharp Debate Before the Vote ---Gorman Tried to Side-Track the Substitute, but Free Coinage Had the Majority---Bill Sent to the House of Representatives for Concurrence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4.—The long struggle in the United States Senate over the question of the free coinage of silver terminated at 3 p. m. Saturday in a victory of the friends of silver. The great fight was over the Finance Committee's substitute to the House Bond bill. At 2 o'clock the discussion was closed, in accordance with the unanimous consent arrived at, and the effect of that agreement was to exclude from consideration the numerous amendments of which notice had been given from time to time since the reporting of the bill.

Much disappointment and bad feeling arose from this exclusion, which seemed to take by surprise the Senators who offered or favored those amendments. Prior to that point of time, however, Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) had offered an amendment reserving to the Government the seignorage on the silver coined, and the Senate had rejected it by a vote of 38 yeas to 44 nays. Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) had also, after a short speech, moved to lay the substitute on the table, and that motion was defeated—yeas, 34; nays, 43. Then the concluding votes were taken, the free silver substitute being adopted by a vote of 43 to 34, and the bill, thus amended, passed by a vote of 42 to 35. Mr. Mills changed from yea to nay and this was the only difference from the detailed vote on Mr. Gorman's early motion to lay on the table.

The vote in detail, according to parties, is as follows:

FOR FREE COINAGE.

Republicans—Brown, Utah; Cameron, Penn.; Cannon, Utah; Carter, Mon.; Clark, Wyo.; Mantle, Mon.; Mitchell, Ore.; Perkins, Cal.; Pritchard, N. C.; Pettigrew, S. Dak.; Shoup, Idaho; Squire, Wash.; Teller, Col.; Warren, Wyo.; Wilson, Wash.

Democrats—Bacon, Ga.; Bates, Tenn.; Berry, Ark.; Blanchard, La.; Call, Fla.; Chilton, Tex.; Croswell, Mo.; Daniel, Va.; George, Miss.; Harris, Tenn.; Irby, S. C.; Jones, Ark.; Pascoe, Fla.; Pugh, Ala.; Roach, N. Dak.; Turpie, Ind.; Vest, Mo.; Voorhees, Ind.; Walthall, Miss.; White, Cal.

Populists—Allen, Miss.; Butler, N. C.; Jones, Nev.; Kyle, S. Dak.; Peffer, Kan.; Stewart, Nev.; Tillman, S. C.

Total for free coinage, 42.

AGAINST FREE COINAGE.

Republicans—Allison, Ia.; Baker, Kan.; Burrows, Mo.; Chandler, N. H.; Davis, Minn.; Elkins, W. Va.; Frye, Me.; Gallinger, N. H.; Gear, Ia.; Hale, Me.; Hawley, Conn.; Hoar, Mass.; Lodge, Mass.; McBride, Ore.; McMillan, Mich.; Morrill, Vt.; Nelson, Minn.; Platt, Conn.; Proctor, Vt.; Sherman, O.; Thurston, Neb.; Wetmore, R. I.

Democrats—Caffery, La.; Faulkner, W. Va.; Gibson, Md.; Gorman, Md.; Gray, Del.; Hill, N. Y.; Lindsay, Ky.; Martin, Va.; Mills, Tex.; Mitchell, Wis.; Murphy, N. Y.; Palmer, Ill.; Vilas, Wis.

Total against free coinage, 35.

Pairs—First name against free silver—Aldrich with Hansbrough, Brice with Wolcott, Cullom with Blackburn, Quay with Morgan, Sewell with Gordon, Smith with Dubois. It is claimed that if Gordon had been present and voted the free silver majority would have been two less, or five instead of seven.

The bill was sent to the House of Representatives, where, if the substitute be non-concurred in, a conference committee, representing the two Houses, will be appointed to go through the form of trying to bring about an agreement.

BUILDINGS FOR THE CONVENTIONS.

Democrats Select Chicago Coliseum, Republicans the Exposition Building.

It was decided to hold the National Democratic Convention in the Coliseum, in Chicago, Ill. The Republican Convention will be held in the Exposition Building, in St. Louis, Mo.

A despatch from Chicago says: The sub-committee of the National Democratic Committee decided that the Coliseum would be the best place in Chicago for the holding of the National Democratic Convention, and arrangements for its completion will, therefore, be hurried up, the contractors being under bonds of $50,000 to complete it by May 1 next. Some months ago, during a storm, the structure, which had reached the first story and was almost ready for the roof, was blown down, and since then little or nothing has been done to rebuild it.

A St. Louis telegram states: It has been finally decided to hold the Republican National Convention in the Exposition Building. The northern portion of the building will be remodeled at an expense of about $30,000 and will insure a satisfactory hall for convention purposes. The hall will be bounded on three sides by St. Charles, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, thus securing proper light and ventilation. Some of the local committee were in favor of erecting a wigwam, but at a meeting of the Business Men's League this was decided impracticable, as the time is too short in which to build a satisfactory structure.

LOSS IS OVER A MILLION.

A Disastrous Fire Occurs in the City of Philadelphia.

The fiercest, most stubborn and most destructive fire that has visited Philadelphia, Penn., in years broke out at 3.20 a. m. in the cellar of the Hazeltine Building, 1416 and 1418 Chestnut street, and before it had been subdued the Hazeltine Building and the American Baptist Publication Society's Building, at 1420 and 1422 Chestnut street, were destroyed, the dry goods store of Homer Le Boutillier & Co., 1412 and 1414 Chestnut street, was badly damaged, and the rear of the Hotel Lafayette, which faces on Broad street, was damaged to the extent of $75,000. The approximate total loss by the fire is $1,075,000, the greater part of which is covered by insurance.

Fifteen Thousand Miners Laid Off.

Fifteen thousand men and boys in the Western anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania received orders not to report for duty at the mines until further notice, as the Reading collieries have been shut down for an indefinite period.

Broker Chapman's Sentence.

Elverton R. Chapman, the New York broker, recently convicted in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia of refusing to answer questions propounded to him by a Senated committee of investigation as to alleged speculations of United States Senators in sugar trust stocks, was called up for sentence. The Court overruled a motion for arrest of judgment, and sentenced Chapman to thirty days' imprisonment in the District jail and a fine of $100. Notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals was at once given, and Chapman was released on bail pending the result of the appeal.

Venezuela Fines an English Road.

The Superintendent of the English railroad between Guanta and Barcelona, in Venezuela, has refused to comply with the order of the Venezuelan Government, and a fine of $100 a day has been imposed until the operation of the road shall be resumed.

The Bayard Matter.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs adopted by a party vote a resolution censuring Ambassador Bayard for his two speeches at Edinburgh and Boston.

Brazil's Dispute With France.

Brazilians have occupied the contested territory on the border of French Guiana.

Minor Mention.

The Homeopathic Society of Chicago has passed resolutions denouncing the antitoxine treatment of diphtheria, claiming that its use is dangerous to the patients, and has increased the mortality.

Sturgeon fishing is unusually good in the Columbia River this season, and some pretty big fishes have been caught in the last week or two. One sturgeon weighing 425 pounds was caught near the town of the Dalles.

Although there is more water than usual this year, the Volga is growing so shallow as to be unnavigable. Shipping has entirely stopped between Iver and Rybinsk and nearly stopped between the latter place and Nijni Novgorod.

BOND ISSUE A SUCCESS.

An Avalanche of Bids Overwhelms the United States Treasury.

SUBSCRIBED FIVE TIMES OVER.

The Response to the New Government Loan Exceeds All Expectations---Every State in the Union Represented in the Bidding---A Veritable Scramble to Purchase the Securities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7.—Bids for $100,000,000 thirty-year four per cent. United States bonds were opened at the Treasury Department at noon under the conditions prescribed in the circular issued January 6 last by Secretary Carlisle. The principal condition is that bonds must be paid for in gold. For the convenience of the purchasers the bonds may be paid for in instalments as follows: Twenty per cent. at the time of the notice of acceptance and ten per cent. at the end of each fifteen days there after.

The bids were opened in the rooms of Secretary Carlisle, an apartment about forty by twenty-five feet. A large table was placed at the south end of the room, overlooking the Potomac River and the Washington Monument, at which table sat Secretary Carlisle, Assistant Secretary Curtis and several clerks. In front of the desk were placed a number of chairs, and every seat was taken by persons who had come on in person to present bids, and many were compelled to stand

Hundreds of millions of dollars were represented. Nearly all those present as bidders came from New York, but there was a sprinkling of financiers and bankers from Chicago, Cincinnati and other Western cities, and some from Boston.

A large tin box was placed on the table shortly before 12 o'clock. It contained the bids. They were done up by clerks, and upon each package was marked the date on which the bid was received. Under the immediate charge of Assistant Secretary Curtis, the following committee opened the bids: James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency; Daniel N. Morgan, United States Treasurer, and A. T. Huntington, Chief of the Division of Loans and Currency, Secretary's office.

Comptroller Eckels appeared in the doorway leading to the anteroom with a paper in his hand at 12.30 p. m. Instantly there was silence.

"I beg to announce," he said, "that there have already been scheduled 3707 bids, representing subscriptions to the amount of $490,292,500, at prices ranging from par to 119 and a fraction. There are a number of other bids, which the committee as yet has not had time to schedule, which will swell the aggregate bids to about $500 and increase the amount of subscriptions by at least $75,000,000."

There was an outburst of applause before Mr. Eckels concluded his statement, and several men forced their way to Mr. Carlisle, and congratulated him upon the wonderful success of the call for bids.

The reading was continued by Mr. Eckles with great rapidity and when he finished reading, the tabulated statement, as far as it had been prepared, showed the following summary of the bids:

SUMMARY OF THE BIDS.

Total amount of bonds subscribed for	$558,269,850
Total number of separate bids	6,677
Over 800 bids at 110 or better, aggregating over	400,000,000
New York City bid for over	200,000,000
Country (outside New York City) bid for over	300,000,000
Europe bid for over	50,000,000
Highest bid	120
Lowest bid	Par
Largest bid, Morgan syndicate	100,000,000
Smallest bid	50
Total proceeds from sale (estimated)	111,000,000

Interest basis of loan, nearly 3⅝ per cent.

The great feature of the bidding was the offer of J. P. Morgan's syndicate, which, as now composed, includes only his own banking house, the Deutsche Bank, of Berlin, Germany, and Harvey Fisk & Sons, of New York. They proposed to take the entire issue at 110.6877. Only one other bid of anything like an equal amount was received, which was that of the United States Trust Company, of New York, for $77,000,000 at 110.075. Mr. Morgan, after figuring on the bids received, said at night that he estimated that he would secure on his bid about sixty per cent. of the $100,000,000.

Coming as they did from every State and Territory in the Union the bids gave an exhibition of patriotism on the part of the American people that will remain an enduring memory in the history of the Republic. Never in the history of the United States Treasury has any event connected with its financial transactions elicited such genuine and hearty popular response. The people of the United States have manifested their ability and their willingness to maintain the credit of their Government without any help from the outside.

The bids came from all over the country, evidently from persons who had hoarded up their small savings in gold and were anxious to turn it into the United States Treasury in exchange for bonds. A large number of these bids were for $50.

Immediately upon the announcement of the remarkable results of the bidding, stocks began to go up on the exchanges all over the country, and there were other indications that the astonishing success of the Government's appeal to the people would inaugurate an era of commercial and industrial prosperity.

The number of bids and the amount subscribed for are believed to be greater than ever before known in the case of any similar bond issue in this country or in the world. It astounded the Treasury officials and the distinguished assemblage of financiers from all parts of the country who were present to witness the opening. On the New York Stock Exchange the new bonds rose from 114 to 116¾.

Cablegrams from all over Europe show that there was a boom in American stocks on the unexpected success of the Government bond issue, particularly on account of the high price to be received for the bonds. The fear of money stringency has disappeared, and opinions are expressed that there will be heavy buying of our securities by foreigners.

The London press say that the way in which the United States loan has been subscribed will re-establish public confidence.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

Senate Committee Reports a Resolution of Recognition.

The United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations agreed upon a substitute for the resolution heretofore reported on the question of the recognition of Cuba, and authorized Senator Morgan to report it to the Senate. The substitute is in the shape of a concurrent resolution. As reported it is as follows:

"Resolved, By the Senate (House of Representatives concurring) that in the opinion of Congress a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending Powers and accord to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States."

When the Senate met the resolution was reported by Mr. Morgan and went on the calendar.

Prominent People.

Queen Victoria has never refused her assent to a bill.

Bismarck is largely interested in the manufacture of paper.

The late Minister Runyon was the compeer of his class in Yale.

Ruskin is very fond of gems and usually carries a number of diamonds loose in his pockets.

Congressman Miles Crowley, of Galveston, Texas, has been a tramp, a cowboy, a stevedore and a lawyer.

Senator Brice, of Ohio, has the most luxuriant crop of hair in Congress. It is thick, rich, wavy, curly, plentiful, beautiful. It is bronze in color.

The Czar of Russia owns a single estate that is 100,000,000 acres in extent and is said to be the largest in the world

Emperor William thinks that because he is the eldest grandson of Victoria he ought to be her heir after the Prince of Wales.

President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, has a fortune of $5,000,000. The income of his office is $40,000 a year in salary and allowances.

Paderewiski, the pianist, has an invalid son about twelve. The poor lad is said to be gifted beyond his years, and already is familiar with four languages.

It is said that British Ambassador Pauncefote has been making himself very conspicuous in Washington since the Venezuela difficulty came to the front, by giving the most lavish entertainments.

Finding Things His Trade.

There are fully a thousand ways of making a living in New York which in any other city in America would seem utterly impossible, and the man who makes his livelihood in New York in the strangest manner claims to live better than them all. His place of business is situated between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets, in Sixth avenue. His "profession," as he terms it, is a "finder."

Between the streets named in Sixth avenue is a shopping district where more women pass in a day than in a like number of blocks in any other portion of the city—in fact, this portion of Sixth avenue is conceded to be the busiest place for women in the United States.

This "finder," a shabbily dressed young man, walks up and down the avenue, keenly watching the throngs of woman as they pass him. Whenever any one drops anything he runs and picks it up and restores it to its owner, making a charge for its return.

For handkerchiefs he gets from two to ten cents and for other articles according to their value.

"Within those few blocks," he said to me, "women lose, on an average, seventy-five handkerchiefs a day, and very often valuable articles of jewelry and wearing apparel. Some days I have made as high as $10, while on others I have failed to make a cent."—New York Herald.

Large Sailing Ship.

The largest sailing ship afloat has just been completed at Bremen. It is called the Potosi, is a five-master, 394 feet long, fifty feet broad, with a draft of twenty five feet, and a carrying capacity of 6150 tons.

In Snowbound States.

In States and Territories where snow and ice last all the long winters through, where men are much exposed and suffer much from cold, it is a wonder they do not provide better against some of the consequences. In some lumber camps, chippers stand all day in knee-deep snow with half frozen feet. The feet are much more tender than the hands from being covered up all the time. Men are often lame all summer from the frost-bites of the previous winter. Why it is so, is simply because they do not know that St. Jacobs Oil will cure frost-bite in a night.

New York has an Irish population of 190,418, the largest of any city in the United States.

The only floating soap now made that is 99 100 per cent. pure and contains Borax is Dobbins' Floating-Borax Soap. Why buy an adulterated soap when you can get the genuine? Put up only in red wrappers.

Allegheny City has seven and one-third square miles of area and 115,000 population.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

From May 1 to October 15 there will be a National Exposition at Geneva, Switzerland.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are of great service in subduing Hoarseness and Coughs. Sold only in boxes. Avoid imitations.

Not quite 2000 persons are living who possess British orders of knighthood.

Silver King Barley, 116 Bushels.

The barley wonder. Yields right along on poor, good or indifferent soils 80 to 100 bus. per acre. That pays at 20c. a bushel!

Salzer's mammoth catalogue is full of good things. Silver Mine Oats yielded 201¼ bushels in 1895. It will do better in 1896. Hurrah for Teosinte, Sand Vetch, Spurry and Giant Clover and lots and lots of grasses and clovers they offer. 35 packages earliest vegetables $1.00. Send for them to-day.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it with 10c. postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free ten grain and grass samples, including barley, etc., and their catalogue. Catalogue alone 5c. (A.)

**$100